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20 September 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRG Development Bank Analyzes Origins of African Hunger (FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 19 Aug 85)	1
Mano River Union Agencies To Be De-Unionized (NEW LIBERIAN, 23 Aug 85)	6
Delinquent Members Cripple WARDA (Martor Harris; NEW LIBERIAN, 22 Aug 85)	8
WARDA Receives Rice Equipment Grant From Japan (Martor Harris; NEW LIBERIAN, 20 Aug 85)	9
Microcomputer Market Studio (Michael Lobe Ewane; AFRIQUE NOUVELLE, 10-16 Jul 85)	10

ANGOLA

UNTA Hails Bravery of Malongo Combatants (Carlos Miranda; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Jun 85)	13
HRC Representative Speaks on Nation's Refugees (Aderito Quizunda; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 20 Jun 85)	15
Moscow Festival Representation To Be Africa's Largest (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Jun 85)	17
Soviet-Angolan Friendship Days Celebrated in Moldavia (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12, 14 Jun 85)	19
Delegation Received	19
Delegation Head Speaks	19
Party Activists Course in Benguela Ends (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 16 Jun 85)	21

Politico-Military School Celebrates Anniversary (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Jun 85)	23
TGFA Specialist Course End (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Jun 85)	24
Malongo Combatants Visit Schools in Luanda (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 20 Jun 85)	26
French Bank Branch Inaugurated in Luanda (Canga Pedro; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 14 Jun 85)	27
Textile Enterprise on Verge of Collapse (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 13 Jun 85)	29
Capacity for Fish Processing Expanded in Namibe (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Jun 85)	31
Agriculture Minister Ends Working Tour of Kwanza-Sul (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 19 Jun 85)	33
Briefs	
Construction Mechanics Course Ends	34
Red Cross Post in Uije Inaugurated	34
New Municipal Commissars	34
Predicted Coffee Harvest Figures	35
Trade Minister Issues Directives	35
FAPLA Officer Course Ends	36
New Municipal Commissar	36
Pioneers in GDR	36
Ambassador to GDR Urges Students	36
New Municipal Commissars Named	36
 BURKINA	
Sankara's Popularity With African Youth Analyzed (Felix Dorsinville; AFRICA, Jun 85)	38
 DJIBOUTI	
Livestock Fodder To Be Produced Locally (LA NATION, 25 Jul 85)	43
 ETHIOPIA	
Decline of Mengistu's Authority Alleged (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 14 Aug 85)	45
Ethiopia, India Sign Trade Protocol Accord (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 2 Aug 85)	48

Comrade Shimelis Reports on Visit to GDR (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 11 Aug 85)	49
People's Militiamen Receive Certificates (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 27 Jul 85)	50
World Islamic League Leader Visits (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 2 Aug 85)	51
Youth Delegation Returns From Moscow (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 10 Aug 85)	53
Details on Entoto Technical, Vocational School Given (Makonnen Haile; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 27 Jul 85)	54
Structural Change in Agriculture Ministry Reported (Melkam-Tesfa Beyene; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 3 Aug 85) ...	56

GHANA

PNDC High Level Corruption Exposed (Kwasi Owusu; TALKING DRUMS, 1 Jul 85)	58
Botchwey Says Country's Difficulties Far From Solved (TALKING DRUMS, 12 Aug 85)	64
New Investment Code Analyzed (Poku Adaa; TALKING DRUMS, 19 Aug 85)	67
Economic Recovery Program Turns Blue (TALKING DRUMS, 19 Aug 85)	70
Status of Northern Refugees Described (Poku Adaa; TALKING DRUMS, 12 Aug 85)	72
Police Special Guard Unit Disbanded (Victoria Odoi; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 22 Aug 85)	75
Four Main Unions Agree To Form Consultative Forum (PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 23 Aug 85)	76
Environmental Protection Council's Committees Reorganized (Kodjo Atsu; PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC, 21 Aug 85)	77

LIBERIA

Government Urged To Fund Maintenance of Military Facilities (NEW LIBERIAN, 23 Aug 85)	78
National Bank Issues New Banking Guidelines (NEW LIBERIAN, 21 Aug 85)	79

Government Officials To Pay for Replacement Passports (NEW LIBERIAN, 20 Aug 85)	82
Tribunal Chairman in Sirleaf Trial Fines Journalists (Radio ELWA, 29 Aug 85)	83
MOZAMBIQUE	
Lisbon Correspondent Surveys Continuing Civil War (K. Matos; O DIA, 23 Jul 85)	84
Two FPLM Officers Arrested in Niassa (NOTICIAS, 10 Aug 85)	88
'Operation Stop' Trial Starts (NOTICIAS, 27 Jul 85)	89
Northern Provinces Regional Cooperation To Include Zambezia (NOTICIAS, 31 Jul 85)	91
National Planning Commission's Training Courses Described (Marcelino Silva; NOTICIAS, 29 Jul 85)	93
Portugal To Send Food, Financial Assistance (NOTICIAS, 8 Aug 85)	95
Swedish Group Urges Its Government To Increase Aid (NOTICIAS, 8 Aug 85)	96
Inhambane Receiving Consumer Goods To Aid Cashew Marketing (NOTICIAS, 8 Aug 85)	98
Mambone Salt Supply To Be Distributed (NOTICIAS, 10 Aug 85)	100
Silos Set Up in Beira for Grain Storage (NOTICIAS, 27 Jul 85)	102
Homoine District Farmers Show Results of Agricultural Campaign (NOTICIAS, 31 Jul 85)	104
Role of Demographics in Development Planning Discussed (NOTICIAS, 22 Jul 85)	106
Beira Port Dredging Figures (NOTICIAS, 22 Jul 85)	108
Inhambane Port Handling Figures (NOTICIAS, 20 Jul 85)	110

Chokwe Needs Trucks To Market Excess Production (NOTICIAS, 20 Jul 85)	111
Briefs	
Quelimane Green Zones Successful	113
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	
Foreign Capital Entering Coffee, Cacao, Construction Sectors (SEMANARIO, 20 Jul 85)	114
SENEGAL	
Election Results at 21st OAU Summit Meeting Discussed (WAL FADJRI, 26 Jul-8 Aug 85)	115
Diouf Elected President, by Malick Fall	115
Harsh Lesson, by Moustapha Kane	119
Prospects of Democratic Alliance Assessed (Y. Ndiaye, Moustapha Kane; WAL FADJRI, 26 Jul-8 Aug 85)	120
Briefs	
French Craft Purchased	124
SOMALIA	
Commentary on Joint Military Exercise 'Bright-Star' (Editorial; HEEGAN, 16 Aug 85)	125
Briefs	
UAE Cooperation	126
SOUTH AFRICA	
Revolutionary Plans Have Gone Wrong, Says Dawie (Dawie; BEELD, 27 Jul 85)	127
Challenge Presented by State of Emergency (Willie Kuhn; BEELD, 2 Aug 85)	129
UN Resolution, Botha Warning of Reprisals (BEELD, 31 Jul 85; DIE TRANSVALER, 31 Jul 85)	132
Challenge to United Nations, Editorial	132
Potential Countermeasures, Editorial	133
Lekoa Mayor, Councillors Protected (Sipho Ngcobo; BUSINESS DAY, 27 Aug 85)	135

Fate of Regional Service Councils Pondered (Peter Honey; BUSINESS DAY, 27 Aug 85)	136
Cartoon Shows Intellectuals, Church Behind Unrest (DIE BURGER, 31 Aug 85)	138
Red Tape Stifles Industry (ENGINEERING WEEK, 1 Aug 85)	139
RAU's Economic Forecast Released (Daan de Kock; THE CITIZEN, 3 Sep 85)	140
Rural Black Traders Hurt by Chains (Don Robertson; SUNDAY TIMES, 25 Aug 85)	141
Strain on Foreign Credit Lines Intensifies (Cees Bruggemans; SUNDAY TIMES, 25 Aug 85)	142
Business Confidence Drops Due To Unrest (THE CITIZEN, 3 Sep 85)	144
Efforts To Trim Public Service Reported (Angus MacMillan; SUNDAY TIMES, 25 Aug 85)	145
Sanlam Sees Recover in Mid-1986 (Angus MacMillan; SUNDAY TIMES, 25 Aug 85)	147
Anglo Fears Anti-SA Mood, Pressures (Brendan Ryan; SUNDAY TIMES, 25 Aug 85)	148
No Let-Up in Job Retrenchments Seen (Amrit Manga; SUNDAY TIMES, 25 Aug 85)	149
Cusa To Continue Fight for Labor Unity (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 26 Aug 85)	150
Energy Policy White Paper Drafted (ENGINEERING WEEK, 1 Aug 85)	152
Details on Corrosion Institute Expo Given (ENGINEERING WEEK, 1 Aug 85)	153
Burning Coal Dumps Pose Danger (ENGINEERING WEEK, 1 Aug 85)	155
Details on New Coal Resources Act Given (Brendan Ryan; SUNDAY TIMES, 25 Aug 85)	157
Richards Bay Maize Export Terminal Proposed (Ciaran Ryan; SUNDAY TIMES, 25 Aug 85)	159

Export of Maize Planned (Andre Van Zyl; BUSINESS DAY, 27 Aug 85)	160
Cape Town Shipyards Face Dim Prospect (Chris Cairncross; BUSINESS DAY, 23 Aug 85)	161
Wits To Improve Use of Ore Milling Resources (ENGINEERING WEEK, 1 Aug 85)	162
Briefs	
ECA's Contribution	163
AIE Congress	163
ECA Help Sought	163
Energy Saving	164
Mining Refrigeration 'First'	164
Heatrans Contracts	165
Fuchs Exports	165
Zambian Contracts Won	165
Mercedes Complex	165
Bosch/Pea Deal	165
Metal Components Market	165
Major Sectors' Employment	166
Airport Extensions	166
Insolvency Increases	166
Tax Blitz	166
Use of Soya	167
Businessmen Help Tembisa	167

UGANDA

Dislike of Sheikh Matovu Expressed (WEEKLY FOCUS, 13 Aug 85)	168
Displeasure With UMSC Discussed (WEEKLY FOCUS, 7 Aug 85)	170
Influx of Returnees to West Nile Region (WEEKLY FOCUS, 13 Aug 85)	172
Government Urged To Freeze Former Ministers' Accounts (WEEKLY FOCUS, 13 Aug 85)	173
Semogerere Asks Government To Accept Guerrillas in Army (WEEKLY FOCUS, 7 Aug 85)	175
Tito Okello Summons Kyesimira Over Jinja Incident (WEEKLY FOCUS, 13 Aug 85)	177
Violence Continues; Areas Controlled Outlined (WEEKLY FOCUS, 7 Aug 85)	181

Police Storm NASA Hide Out in Kampala (WEEKLY FOCUS, 7 Aug 85)	184
Obote's Personal Problems Outlined (WEEKLY FOCUS, 13 Aug 85)	185
Kwakasisi, Four Others Detained at Luzira Prison (WEEKLY FOCUS, 13 Aug 85)	187
SPLA Offered a Base by Obote (WEEKLY FOCUS, 13 Aug 85)	188
Areas Controlled by NRA Mentioned (WEEKLY FOCUS, 13 Aug 85)	190
Editorial Suggests No Change; UNLA Soldiers Still Brutal (WEEKLY FOCUS, 13 Aug 85)	192
Prominent UNRF 'Executives' Introduced (WEEKLY FOCUS, 13 Aug 85)	194
Hijja Money Stolen From UMSC (WEEKLY FOCUS, 7 Aug 85)	195
Briefs	
30 Prisoners Found Dead	197
Police Mistreat Journalists	197

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

FRG DEVELOPMENT BANK ANALYZES ORIGINS OF AFRICAN HUNGER

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 19 Aug 85 p 10

[From the Annual Report of FRG Development Bank: "The Food Crisis in Africa has Multiple Causes--Population Growth Prevents any Improvement"]

[Text] Frankfurt, mid-August--Hunger in many countries of Africa today calls for significant and rapid assistance. Food aid can indeed only ease the acute emergency. To lastingly avoid such food crises their causes must be addressed effectively. The present food shortage in African countries is the consequence of serious deficiencies in production due to years of draught along with political conflicts, wars, and the resulting flight of large segments of the population. Such adverse conditions of production cause occasional declines in food production and thus disturb the already precarious balance in the supply and demand for food.

The causes of the structural food shortages in many developing countries--not only in Africa--lie much deeper, however. It is for the most part a question of complex causal correlations between food production and the ability to import food, on the one hand, and, on the other, the needs of a rapidly growing population and the effective demand for food on the part of the various classes of the population. The estimates of the numbers of undernourished people in the developing countries range from one-half billion to one billion. The total worldwide production potential is sufficient today and in the foreseeable future to provide the world's population with the food it requires, although not for all people at any given time and place.

Since the 1973-1974 food crisis, worldwide food production has increased more vigorously than the total population. Production figures indicate that the world's production and consumption are approximately in balance today. The developing countries have from 1971 to 1982 expanded their production of food more than have the free-market industrial countries and countries with state planning.

The developing countries did not perform as well in per capita food production but did record a steady climb over almost the entire period. The substantial progress of the developing countries as a group is evidenced primarily by the fact that per capita food production climbed by 10 percent during the decade, although their population increased by one-fourth. Thus, additional food has

been produced and at the same time the average maintenance level has been raised for 650 million people. Over the past 30 years, the increase in per capita production totaled as much as 25 percent--a considerable achievement deserving of recognition.

When one compares the per capita quantities of grain available (domestic production plus imports, minus exports), one sees the contrast of distinct increases in food supplies in Latin America and the Near East with the decrease in Africa. The improvement in the state-planned national economies of Asia can be attributed mostly to the control of population growth and to China's production successes achieved through economic reforms. In all the groups of countries, with the exception of the Far East, the ratio of imports to food supply considerably increased. Even a threefold increase in imports was unable to prevent a decline in the food supply of Africa.

The change in food demand on the part of the developing countries is determined primarily by the high annual average population growth of 2 percent--especially in Africa, where it reaches 3 percent. The structural food shortage cannot be made up solely by increasing production if such a high population growth rate continues.

Mainly in the economically more advanced countries, problems result also from the considerable competition between processing production (especially in the case of hog and poultry raising) and immediate human nourishment: only one-seventh of the energy contained in the feed--much of which would be suitable for human consumption--is regained from the meat provided by the animals. The growing demand for wheat and rice by people with changed taste preferences in countries which are either unable to produce them at all or only at disproportionately high cost also seriously affects food policy and the economy as a whole. The change in taste preferences has been triggered by food aid--as for example in Indonesia--and by questionable preferential treatment in pricing--as for example in Zambia.

The undernourished are members of social groups with low purchasing power. It is worth noting that they are themselves often food producers in rural areas--chiefly farm workers owning no land and small farmers, tenants and coastal fishermen. Then there are households run by women whose husbands are working abroad. The migration of men of working age--as much as 80 percent in North Yemen villages and 30 percent in rural areas of Zambia--has persistently impaired the family's ability to provide food for itself in a subsistence economy. The poor in the cities are constantly faced with hunger because of the lack of a subsistence base. A disproportionate number of women are undernourished.

The examples of countries presented in this section also illustrate that the utilization of the natural production potential is hampered less by technical, ecological or biological constraints than by political and socioeconomic ones. Among these are insufficient incentives for pricing and for other production factors, agrarian conditions that hinder production, weak marketing, financing and infrastructures as well as general neglect of or often even discrimination against agriculture--especially against small farmers--primarily through exaggerated exchange rates and a tax, customs and credit policy that is biased

in favor of the industrial sector. These problems are especially pronounced in the countries of black Africa. Here, Niger has furnished a prime example over the past several years that a country can provide its own food and even produce food surpluses if there are proper production incentives--mainly in the area of producer prices--this even under the most unfavorable natural conditions imaginable. But it is possible that insufficient rainfall and the dangers of overstraining the natural resources will limit the available production potential in other parts of Africa. On the other hand, unused production potential exists in countries such as Nigeria, Zaire, Zambia and Sudan.

The limits of natural potential are even more readily visible in the more densely settled countries of Asia, but production capacity can be further increased here too, especially by rehabilitating irrigation systems, e.g., in Indonesia and Pakistan.

A government seeking to solve its country's food problems must find a path between the often contending short and long-term requirements and also consider various needs and differing interests, e.g., those of rural food producers and those of urban consumers. Otherwise, increased food prices could lead to the aggravation of the food situation for those population groups that do not directly benefit from production incentives. When producer prices are increased, food shortages can be avoided through selective subsidies without overburdening the state budget, as the experiences in Sri Lanka demonstrate.

The long-term measures in countries suffering food shortages call for investment in training and real capital, for reforms in agricultural and macroeconomic policy and, not least, for the firm will of the responsible politicians. More and more, the worldwide criticism being leveled at the discrimination against the rural sector, the appeals for reappraisal, and the demand for reforms are falling on fertile ground.

The needed increase in agricultural production can in many cases be achieved only through higher yields per acre and not by bringing new land into production.

The successes of the Green Revolution were confined predominately to Asia. In Africa, on the other hand, where traditional rain-dependent agriculture is much more important, technologies for increasing crop yields have thus far been but little developed. Moreover, useful research results are put into practice too slowly. Research was first concentrated on export products--this a heritage of the colonial period. Following the genetic improvements in wheat and rice begun in the second half of the 1960s, research programs have since also included root, tuber and legume plants, as well as millet. These programs are being extended more and more to locations having unfavorable conditions for production.

A large percentage of the rural population in the developing nations consists of small farmers, and they work a considerable portion of the arable land. The problem of hunger cannot be solved until these farmers--many of whom suffer from malnutrition--increase their production, whether motivated to improve their selfsubsistence level or to earn money to purchase food.

Moreover, the food supply of the urban consumers in turn can be assured for the long run only if small farmers produce increasingly for the market.

Production for export and food production for domestic demand are frequently presented as exclusive alternatives in rhetoric calling for limiting export crops in favor of growing food. The areas used for crops exported to the industrial countries comprise approximately 5 percent of the land used for annual and perennial crops in the developing countries--often the more fertile areas at that. A very different picture emerges for some countries: the percentage of cultivated land devoted to export crops is 51 percent in Ivory Coast, 43 percent in Ghana, 35 percent in the Dominican Republic and 27 percent in Costa Rica. India, with less than 1 percent of its arable land used for export crops, and China are illustrations of a developing country oriented to the domestic market. The cultivation of trees has a stabilizing effect on the ecology, which in turn benefits food production. Export crops such as tobacco and tea, however, require large amounts of fuel. This places further strains on the ecological system and requires large areas.

Many developing countries, without doubt, enjoy comparative cost advantages in marketing tropical products. By trading these products on the world market, these countries can acquire more food than would be possible by devoting these land resources directly to the production of food. If such production is carried out on a labor-intensive basis by small farmers and if producer prices are adequate, an effective demand for food will emerge in the rural regions. This is the case, for example, in several West African coffee-producing countries.

Success has also been demonstrated in this respect in projects in which such export products as rubber plants and oil palms are raised by small farmers, often with a large enterprise and follow-up processing serving as the nucleus.

If, on the other hand, export production functions along capital-intensive lines, no such widely distributed income source results. This danger is especially great whenever agriculture is dominated by large-scale enterprises and an economic policy of substituting capital for labor is favored.

The countries with food shortages must themselves provide the basic conditions by which they can fully exploit their agricultural production potential and other income sources in order lastingly to assure the feeding of all their people. Fortunately, production incentives, primarily in the form of pricing policy, are proving to be exceptionally effective in a growing number of countries.

Even if everything is done to increase food production in the developing countries, a great many of them will be dependent on grain imports for a long time to come. With the exception of the threshold countries and those countries that export oil and other mineral substances, these developing countries have to pay for their commercial imports mainly with the proceeds from their agricultural exports. In order to enable these countries to earn the foreign currency needed for this and for imports necessary for their development, it would be helpful if the industrial countries lowered their protective barriers against competing agricultural imports from developing

countries and did not prejudice the opportunities of these countries to sell to other developing countries. Moreover, undistorted international price signals would serve as an important guide for the developing countries, allowing them to appraise the absolute and relative cost advantages in their policy on agriculture and food supply.

A critical view must also be taken of food assistance, unless it is rendered solely as catastrophe aid, as in the present situation in Africa.

Getreideimporte 1						
Ländergruppe 2	3 Nettoimporte ³⁾ (Mill. t)		4 pro Kopf verfügbare Menge (Kilo)		5 Anteil der Nettoimporte an der pro Kopf ver- fügbaren Menge Prozent	
	1971	1982	1971	1982	1971	1982
Afrika 6.....	4,5	14,9	169	181	10,6	23,1
Lateinamerika 7.....	4,0	2,4	238	288	5,4	2,3
Naher Osten 8.....	8,3	21,8	298	349	18,7	27,9
Ferner Osten 9.....	8,3	7,3	220	221	5,8	2,8
Zentral geplante Wirtschaften Asiens 10....	5,6	20,8	283	318	3,4	5,8
Entwicklungsländer insgesamt 11.....	22,9	87,4	241	261	3,8	7,8
³⁾ Importe minus Exporte 12						

- [1] Grain Imports
- [2] Country Category
- [3] Net Imports* (million tons)
- [4] Per Capita Quantity Available (kilograms)
- [5] Net Imports' Percentage of per capita Amount available
- [6] Africa
- [7] Latin America
- [8] Near East
- [9] Far East
- [10] Centrally planned economies of Asia
- [11] Total for all developing nations
- [12] Imports minus exports

Food imports of the developing countries as a group increased at a greater rate than did production. The developing countries are presently producing about 800 million tons of their own grain and making net grain purchases from abroad of around 70 million tons. Between 1971 and 1976, the volume of food imports (including food assistance) on the part of the developing countries climbed only moderately. This was followed by a strong increase up to 1981. The resulting currency debit increased even more vigorously.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MANO RIVER UNION AGENCIES TO BE DE-UNIONIZED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 23 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The Ministerial Committee of the Mano River Union has proposed de-unionization of all union training and research establishments in what observers see as a drastic but necessary step to bail the 12-year-old organization out of its economic difficulties.

Under the proposal which was made at the ministerial council's recent meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone, all training and research institutions of the union are to be operated and maintained by the countries in which they are based.

Other member countries wishing to utilize the facilities would only be able to do so under bilateral negotiations with the host country.

Among institutions to be affected by the exercise will be the Union Marine Training Institute and the Union Forestry Training Institute, both of which are located in Libe-

ria, along with the Union Telecommunications Training Institute in Sierra Leone.

The committee has meanwhile identified transport and communications, agriculture and energy, and trade and industry as priority areas for the union's operations, according to an MRU press release.

In the area of transport and communication, the committee took into account the Freetown-Monrovia Highway, maintenance of the Mano River Union Bridge, the N'Zerekore Tiehun Highway and the implementation of the PANAFTEL communication link among member states.

On Agriculture and energy, the committee recommended the development of livestock and the Mano River Basin Project.

In trade and industry, recommendations were made for the development of intra-union trade, sub-regional and international cooperation and

the implementation of the union's custom arrangements.

Dr. Augustus F. Caine, the union's secretary general, also told a press conference in Freetown that the member states, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, together owe nearly six million dollars to the union.

Guinea owed \$2.5 million, Sierra Leone, \$2 million and Liberia, \$1.5 million, Mr. Caine said.

According to Dr. Caine, if the minister-

ial council accepted a recent recommendation to cut down the union's staff by having fewer but better-trained people, nearly \$250,000 could be saved.

Sierra Leoneans make up 40 percent of the professional staff of the MRU while the remaining 60 percent is shared between Guinea and Liberia.

Recently, the union's sub-office in Monrovia was closed temporarily because of the inability to pay staffers for three months.

CSO: 3400/1042

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DELINQUENT MEMBERS CRIPPLE WARDA

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 22 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Martor Harris]

[Text] The failure of most of the sixteen member states of the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) to pay up their annual contributions of \$100,000 each, is said to be crippling the operations of the organization, a WARDA official has hinted. Mr. Alieu M.B. Jagne, Acting Secretary General of the 16-nation body, told reporters in an interview last Friday, that of the sixteen countries that make up the association, only four -- Senegal, Guinea, Mali, and Ghana -- have been regular with the payment of their contributions. A few others, he said, had paid only half of the required \$100,000.

He said this situation has been seriously hampering the agency's operations, especially when it depends on the contributions of members to pay salaries and carry on management of the secretariat.

Mr Jagne explained that a protocol of the association states that if a country default in its contributions to the association, it should be suspended for time indefinite until said obligations are met. He pointed out that most of WARDA financial contributions are provided by foreign donors, especially the Japanese Government in the areas of research equipment.

Touching on the production of rice in member countries, Mr Jagne asserted that WARDA has no direct links with farmers, but rather to do research, development and training.

He said it is the responsibility of the technicians that are trained by WARDA to assist farmers with whatever knowledge acquired to improve rice farming in their respective countries.

CSO: 3400/1042

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

WARDA RECEIVES RICE EQUIPMENT GRANT FROM JAPAN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Aug 85 pp 3, 6

[Article by Martor Harris]

[Text]

A post-harvest laboratory equipment valued at more than \$121,000 was presented to the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) last Friday by Japanese Ambassador Hideo Yoshikawa at the organization's research center in Fendell, outside Monrovia.

Making the presentation, Ambassador Yoshikawa said his government attaches great importance to providing assistance in areas that bring benefits to the peoples of developing countries.

It was this reason, Ambassador Yoshikawa said that his government responded favorably to WARDA's appeal for the equipment, taking into account the association's potential to

contribute immensely to the improvement of agriculture, particularly rice production, in Africa.

He said malnutrition and starvation confronting many African countries could be alleviated by the research work being done by WARDA.

Speaking earlier, the acting executive secretary of WARDA, Mr. Aliou M.B. Jagne, said since the inception of WARDA, the government of Japan has assisted the organization financially and technically by assigning Japanese rice experts.

Mr. Jagne disclosed that the association have been organizing post-harvest technology courses annually with the objective of teaching trainees the

proper use of the various types of rice mills.

According to him, some 194 technicians from WARDA member states have been taught improved milling techniques.

In remarks, the deputy minister of agriculture for regional development and extension, Mr. James A. Sirleaf, commended the Japanese Government for its continual assistance to WARDA.

The program was attended by Roland S. Toweh, assistant agriculture minister for extension services; Dr. James E. Johnston, director, research and development of WARDA and Dr. I Akintayo, acting chief for the Regional Training Center in Fendell, among others.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MICROCOMPUTER MARKET STUDIO

Paris AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 10-16 Jul 85 p 13

[Article by Michael Lobe Ewane]

[Text] The microcomputer boom has been the main event in the services sector for the last 3 years. In Western Europe, 280,000 microcomputers were sold in 1983, compared with 125,000 in 1981. In the United States, 1,800,000 and 300,000 respectively were sold in these years. In 1985, 180,000 microcomputers should be sold in West Germany, 175,000 in Great Britain and 135,000 in France.

A Series of Small Markets

This microcomputer "craze" is related to the immense possibilities offered by these new products. Inexpensive and uncumbersome, they enable companies and public services to computerize at a minimal cost.* Africa is therefore showing interest in this equipment, which allows for a wide range of indispensable operations (writing, word-processing, records management, bookkeeping, payroll, billing, etc.) and provides exactly what is needed for efficient management which is so often lacking on the continent.

And yet, the size of the African market is unproportional to the attraction it holds over the companies and multinationals operating there. "In Senegal, only 300 to 400 companies are capable of being computerized," it is estimated by Bruno Moreau of the French data processing company Forma, which has an office in Dakar. "The market," he commented, "is barely that of Limoges," a provincial city in the center of France. In the Ivory Coast, according to an estimate by the magazine AFRIQUE EXPANSION, 415 computers were installed by 1983 and the size of the market corresponds to 150/microcomputers a year. Nonetheless, the growth for this market is estimated at more than 40 percent for the year 1990. In Cameroon, no less than 12 companies are competing for a market that sold 215 machines in 1984, nearly 60 percent of which are Bull and Burroughs products.

*The prices range from 20,000 to 30,000 French francs for the screen, keyboard diskette player and printer

The figures for these three countries give an idea of the limited size of their markets. Yet the figures are not much higher elsewhere on the continent. Thus, a survey made by the Moroccan Ministry of Planning puts that country's total number of microcomputers at 741 (80 in the public sector, 134 in the semipublic sector and 527 in the private sector). The manufacturers are therefore facing a string of small markets in which they are betting foremost on the future. The notable exceptions are Algeria, Libya and Nigeria. For example, Libya's total market (in small and large equipment) is estimated at about 1.6 billion French francs.

Distribution Strategy

Nonetheless, certain groups are making a good portion of their profits from the African market. This is true of Goupil, whose microcomputers using a totally French system are aimed primarily at office automation and the personal computer markets. In France, it represents 14 percent of the market. Out of 30 million French francs in export sales volume in 1984 (15 percent of total sales volume), 60 percent is attributable to Africa and the DOM-TOM (the French overseas departments and territories). On the other hand, Africa represents only 10 percent of Bull's 1984 export sales volume.

The manufacturers are generally represented in Africa by a network of local distributors who are more or less independent but chosen on the basis of rather selective criteria: technical expertise and financial standing, guarantee offered for service and maintenance, etc. Once the contract has been signed, the manufacturer may give free rein to the distributor who submits proposals locally, sets his own pricing policy in relation to the margins he is allowed (often as much as 30 percent), etc. This is the case of IBM distributors. Some groups, on the other hand, prefer to support the distributor directly or indirectly. This is true of Goupil which often negotiates contracts in Paris within the framework of international cooperation. What is more, this group organizes promotional campaign locally (conferences, informational meetings, exhibits...) interspersed with advertizing campaigns in the local media or on Radio France International and Africa No 1.

Bull's approach is different. This group is present in Africa through its affiliates--companies formed under local law. It develops a strategy that is particular in several ways. First of all, in its marketing strategy, Bull does not distinguish between "large equipment" and "micro". For Francois Genet, marketing director for Africa, Asia and the Indian Ocean, Bull applies a "policy of package offers". This offer is a data processing and office automation network that is to supplement the "large computer clients" (public services and large companies) "micro" equipment which makes it possible to prepare decisions rapidly and efficaciously.

The particular of Bull can also be seen in the nature of its services. "We do not sell hardware as such; we sell a solution," explains Francois Genet. In other words, Bull signs contracts with business that are offering specific services, mostly in software. For example, the sort of partnership established with the Integro company. It offers multilingual Arabic systems in office

automation or data processing management for Bull hardware. The "solution" in the form of Arabized computers is even more interesting in that it responds to a sizeable demand. According to the company Pierre Audoin Conseil, deliveries to Arab countries in 1983 have topped 300 million dollars. Although Saudi Arabia represents 40 percent of equipment installed, Egypt and the four other North African countries are also "caught up" in this phenomenon.

12413

CSO: 3419/496

ANGOLA

UNTA HAILS BRAVERY OF MALONGO COMBATANTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Carlos Miranda]

[Text] The combatants of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) who personally carried out action preventing oil destruction at Cabinda Gulf Oil in Malongo were honored yesterday by the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA) at a ceremony presided over by Pascoal Luvualo, UNTA's secretary general and member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, and attended by members of the Central Council at the union's highest level.

The heroic Malongo combatants visited various departments of the national headquarters of the Angolan central union where they were briefed on union activities during the past few years and the future prospects; they also received a detailed explanation of UNTA's overall operation in defense of the rights of the Angolan workers and its precise contribution in the difficult struggle to raise production levels.

The young officers, Adriano Paulo, 2d lieutenant and head of the patrol belonging to the 3d battalion of the 10th unit of the 2d political-military region, and 1st sergeants Silva Manuel and Xavier Chanzamba asked various questions regarding the life of the Angolan union movement, and explicit details were given by the officials present.

Shortly thereafter, UNTA's secretary general held a meeting in his office with the courageous combatants who, with weapon in hand, honorably defended the country; their action again shows the great organizational, combative and technically modernized capability of the national army to safeguard its revolutionary conquests.

At the political ceremony held at the office of the militant of the labor party's local committee, material awards were given by the secretary general, Pascoal Luvualo, and Guilherme Tavares, representative of the Angolan central union. However, this was preceded by a speech given by Angelo Alfredo, UNTA's secretary for education and propaganda, who praised the victorious efforts made by FAPLA against the destabilizing action of imperialism which is served by racist South Africa and its most direct collaborators attempting to weaken the Angolan revolution.

Angelo Alfredo said that the alliance between the Angolan workers and the FAPLA has once more been strengthened and that the Angolan revolution will never be intimidated by any threats from international imperialism.

With the express aim of boosting the moral of these combatants, in the country's capital for the past few days, Pascoal Luvualo took this opportunity in the early part of the evening to award them certificates for their great combative spirit in overpowering the South African special commando unit during its attempt to destroy the Cabinda Gulf Oil installations in Malongo.

8568

CSO: 3442/367

ANGOLA

HCR REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS ON NATION'S REFUGEES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jun 85 p 10

[Article by Aderito Quizunda]

[Excerpts] Today, 20 June, we are commemorating "African Refugee Day," a date set aside by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) with the objective of making the international community aware of the living conditions, increasingly more serious, of the African refugees whose number is reaching the astronomical figure, no more no less, than half of the world's present population.

In order to call sufficient attention to this date so important in the life of the African continent, a wide range of activities was planned by the leaders of the People's Republic of Angola through the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs in close collaboration with the representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR) in Angola.

As part of this program, the news media held an informal meeting on 17 June with Rodriguez Carlos, juridical commissioner of affairs concerned with the protection and assistance of refugees in Angola, during which various subjects were discussed relating to the reality of the refugees now in Angola as well as those scattered throughout the African continent.

The Refugee Situation in Angola

Although it is a country where imperialist aggression has never let up, Angola continues to contribute to the assistance and protection of those who are fleeing from suffering experienced in their own country and are seeking peace and security.

Even with the limitations imposed upon its present situation by the permanent state of war, Angola has complied in an exemplary manner with the provisions of the statute calling for the protection of refugees as well as with the procedures therein specified.

In speaking of the refugee situation in Angola, Rodriguez Carlos said that, according to the figures furnished by the Angolan Government, there are about 100,000 refugees in the country broken down as follows:

70,000 Namibians, most of whom are in Kwanza-Sul Province. In this locality the efforts of the HCR have been devoted particularly to a program providing for the installation of health centers, mess halls and training centers. Since the Namibians make up the largest group of refugees in Angola, \$4 million has been allocated to that group this year out of a total of \$6 million allocated for the overall refugee program.

The second group is made up of refugees from Zaire numbering 20,000. They are being assisted through the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs by means of programs designed to cope with the country's reality with particular emphasis on self-sufficiency in the food sector.

The third group is made up of refugees from South Africa numbering approximately 10,000; they are located in the provinces of Malange and Luanda where the installation of another transit and integration center is well underway.

However, the number of refugees is on the rise, which presupposes an increase in the amount of aid given by the HCR to improve the conditions of those who are already in the country and keep pace with the increased requirements of this phenomenon. Asked to speak on this aspect, Rodriguez Carlos said that plans have been drawn up to arrive at a lasting solution to these problems through the building of more schools, training centers and mess halls and the establishment of agricultural enterprises as well as a transit center.

In addition to the aid provided by the HCR, attention was called to help give on a large scale by nongovernmental organizations--religious and of a solidarity nature--which has contributed immensely to the alleviation of the suffering of those who, through inescapable adversities, are forced to leave their homeland.

8568

CSO: 3442/367

ANGOLA

MOSCOW FESTIVAL REPRESENTATION TO BE AFRICA'S LARGEST

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jun 85 p 12

[Text]. The Angolan delegation to the XII World Youth and Student Festival, to be held in Moscow 27 July to 3 August, will be the most numerous from Africa.

This information was given the media yesterday in Luanda by Rui Ferreira, Secretary for Ideology of the National Committee of the JMPLA Youth of the Party, during a meeting organized to give an idea about the state of preparation of our representation to this world event as well as other aspects of related interest.

The youth leader said that the granting to Angola of the largest representation of the African Continent, a delegation of 200 members, is an expression of the relevant role that the democratic youth of Africa and of the world in general give to Angolan youth, due to its combative characteristics forged in the course of various years of struggle against international imperialism and its lackeys.

Rui Ferreira gave assurances that everything has been done so that Angola will be appropriately represented at the Moscow Festival, where we will have young people chosen from the various walks of national life.

He let it be known further that the Angolan delegation will be brought together soon in the capital of the country, for a period of about 12 days, to be made aware of the objectives of the Festival and especially of the importance of our participation.

This Festival, Rui Ferreira believed, will offer us one of the most important occasions to convey to the world the difficult situation that the country is experiencing as a consequence of the continuing war being waged against us by the imperialist forces and also the efforts we are making to solve the varied problems in the building of socialism.

In continuing, he emphasized that another important aspect of our representation lies in gaining the solidarity, understanding, and support of the youth of other countries for the struggle we are engaged in as well as knowledge of the objective realities of the peoples who will be represented.

The Angolan delegation will participate in all the principal activities of the Festival, such as political, cultural, recreational, and sport. Cultural events, according to what was emphasized, will make up the major part of the activity of the Angolan youth. A musical group will accompany the delegation and some performers of political songs. Sporting events in which we will participate include chess, swimming, track and field, judo, and gymnastics, and in the political area we will take part in meetings for solidarity with the people of the world who are victims of imperialist barbarism.

It is of special interest that among the meetings on the Festival program already approved by the International Preparatory Committee is one that will be dedicated to solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people.

The political events, Rui Ferreira explained, will be organized in nuclei or centers with distinct themes, in each of which Angolan youth will be represented.

The program envisages political activities on 15 themes under the overall slogan of the Festival-- "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, For Peace, and For Friendship."

The member of the National Preparatory Committee stated that, in the international context, the Moscow Festival, since it is taking place at a time when the crisis of the capitalist system is bearing down on youth with great aggressiveness, "will be an excellent occasion for the youth of the planet to mobilize against imperialism."

12492

CSO: 3442/364

ANGOLA

SOVIET-ANGOLAN FRIENDSHIP DAYS CELEBRATED IN MOLDAVIA

Delegation Received

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 85 p 12

[Excerpts] Kishinev--The celebration of Soviet-Angolan friendship and solidarity days began on 7 June in Kishinev, capital of the Socialist Republic of Moldavia.

A delegation from the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with People [LAASP], headed by Pedro Aleixo Trindade da Palma, deputy of the People's Assembly, and representatives of Angola's social circles and artists journeyed to that federated republic of the southwestern part of the Soviet Union to take part in the friendship days celebration.

Gatherings and meetings of solidarity with the Angolan people will be held in Kishinev and other cities and villages of Moldavia as well as meetings with workers, farmers and students.

The Angolan guests were welcomed by Sergey Sidorenko, deputy chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Moldavia.

LAASP activists and amateur artists from Angola met with Soviet and Angolan youths who are studying in a Sovkhoz--intermediate technical school of agriculture in the village of Tsual--northern Moldavia.

This is one of the four intermediate and higher-echelon teaching establishments in Moldavia which train qualified cadres for Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Youth from 23 countries, including Angolans, attend Tsual's educational center with its well-equipped classrooms, lecture halls and laboratories and reside in comfortable student housing. They study agronomic and economic subjects, planning and the administration of agricultural production.

Delegation Head Speaks

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] The celebration of Soviet-Angolan friendship and solidarity days in Moldavia has just ended.

"For an entire week we observed with much attention and interest the successes of that Soviet federated republic in the development of its economy and culture, achieved in the years of Soviet power," Pedro Aleixo Trindade da Palma, representative of the People's Assembly and head of the delegation of Angolan social circles, told the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY. "We had ample opportunity to visit agricultural cooperatives, industrial firms and high schools in which Angolan youth study alongside Soviet youth. It was important for us to study the practical experience gained by Moldavia in the establishment of cooperatives and its industrial development, a Moldavia which, before the people came into power, did not have its own industry. The Moldavian people reached their high level of industrial development, thanks to the assistance of all Soviet people. It is presently the mutual assistance of the brotherly peoples which is assuring the USSR's dynamic progress.

"We greatly appreciate the support which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are giving Angola in its struggle against internal and external reaction and the racists of South Africa and for its freedom and independent development."

"I believe that the visit to the USSR has enabled the representatives of the Angolan workers and intellectuals to see with their own eyes the successes of the first socialist state," said Abilio Augusto Ferreira D'Lemos, deputy chairman of the LAASP.

"We observed the enthusiasm and energy which the Soviets possess in wanting to strengthen the economic power of the USSR. There is no doubt that it does not please imperialism to see us receive support from the Soviet Union. But we shall do our best to further the friendship which exists between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party. We believe that the promotion of Angola's trip to the USSR and the USSR's trip to Angola is a good opportunity. During our stay in the USSR, we became convinced of the strong desire of the Soviet Union to live in peace. Peace and socialism are inseparable. Therefore, in leaving the USSR, we expressed our best wishes to the Soviet people for success in their struggle for peace and the development of communist society."

8568

CSO: 3443/370

ANGOLA

PARTY ACTIVISTS COURSE IN BENGUELA ENDS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Benguela (From our Delegation) - Under the presidency of the Adjutant Coordinator of the Provincial Committee of the Party Luis Paulino dos Santos, the first Party course for monitors and activists ended yesterday. It has been going on since February at the Party's provincial school at Benguela.

The course, which lasted four months, enrolled forty students and concluded with positive results.

The closing ceremony was attended by members of the Party Provincial Committee and the Municipal Committees of Benguela and Lobito, the JMPLA-Youth of the Party, security, defense, social and mass organizations, and many invited guests. The first speaker was Miguel Maiato, director of the school, followed by the reading of a message from the graduating students, the presentation of two diplomas and of incentive awards for those who most distinguished themselves.

In the introduction the director of the school stressed that "the course had its successes, if we consider the general benefit that it offers us and that henceforth, in this phase of Party growth, we are assured that the provincial leadership of the Party Youth, and the defense and security forces, and the social and mass organizations, will be capable of interpreting the aspirations of our people and the orientation of our Party."

In closing the ceremony, Paulino dos Santos showed his satisfaction with the importance of the event for the formation of Party cadres, which has been one of the most burning preoccupations, and he outlined a panorama of objectives to be achieved in the political and ideological education of Party members.

After outlining the forms of hierarchical linkage among base organizations and those higher in the scale, fundamentally with respect to the resolution of concerns manifested at the cell level, he considered that this task becomes easier when, as in this case, those concerned are equipped with adequate knowledge.

For each stage of the Revolution, the raising of the political consciousness of the working class and its allies assumes a fundamental role in the building of a socialist society and in the defense of its interests.

In this context the Party schools, as fundamental instruments for Marxist-Leninist instruction and dissemination of the political line of the Party, designed to train new cadres for the tasks at hand, have begun with positive results to achieve the goals.

12492

CSO: 3442/364

ANGOLA

POLITICO-MILITARY SCHOOL CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jun 85 p 12

The high point of the ninth anniversary commemoration of the founding of the Politico-Military School Commander "Jika", located in Luanda, took place yesterday in a ceremony presided over by Captain Mario Lopes Teixeira, Director of the Armed Forces Cadre Training School.

The date coincided with the ending of the first intermediate politico-military course initiated November 3 of last year in accordance with a directive of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and authorized by a joint executive decree of the Ministries of Defense, Security, Interior and Education, with a duration of three years.

Since its founding, the Commander "Jika" School has been preparing Political Worker Officers. In the years 1976 and 1977 the training was carried out in courses of three to six months. Later the programs were extended to one year. From 1980 to 1983, Mario Teixeira explained, the instruction was done in a time frame of two years, until July of 1984, with the institution of accelerated training of Political Worker Officers at the company level for units and sub-units of the LCB (Struggle Against Bandits).

Continuing, Mario Teixeira warned of the need to improve more and more the instruction process, which will involve necessarily improvement and broadening of a basic study material adequate for the development of courses responsive to requirements stemming from the need to guarantee political work of the Party among the troops.

During the political ceremony messages were heard from the Angolan Pioneer Organization of the municipality of Maianga and from the JMPLA Youth of the Party. Special prominence was given to the reading of a greeting from the Soviet advisors who assist there in the training of capable cadres equipped with the socio-political development for service in the different military regions of our country.

Along with the festivities of the day, moral journals, leaflets for soldiers, and an information bulletin commemorative of the date were put together. There were some lectures in the sub-units on the theme "Combatants! Strengthen and Multiply the Traditions of our School", visits to organs of the mass media, and a musical-cultural get-together enlivened by the musical group "Phenomenal".

12942

CSO: 3442/364

ANGOLA

TGFA SPECIALIST COURSE END

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jun 85 p 12

[Text]--Benguela (from our Delegation)- The 7th Course for Junior Specialists of the Angolan Border Guards [TGFA], which began last December at the Regional School of Caota, Municipality of Baia Farta, ended last Saturday with the young men pledging their allegiance to the **flag**.

During the six-month course, the young men who now enter the ranks of greater responsibility in the safeguarding of our borders took classes in sixteen subjects which included border tactics, military engineering, combat tactics and technique, military sanitation, military discipline regulations, chemical defense, personal defense and basic notions of Marxism-Leninism.

Despite the lack of transport and insufficient supplies, difficulties which Second Lt. Francisco Adriano Luis stated were encountered during the course, the trainees redoubled their efforts to complete the course successfully.

After the pledge of allegiance, in which the combatants promised to defend the country and the people, the ceremony was brought to a close by Kundi Payama, substitute member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the Military Committee of the 7th Region, and who was accompanied by members of the Party, the National Political Directorate of the TGFA, Captain Gido and officers of our armed forces.

In his address, which stressed principally two themes, discipline and vigilance, Kundi Payama began by praising the young men who voluntarily joined the FAPLA for understanding the reason and the necessity requiring them to defend this country, which daily suffers attacks financed by international imperialism.

The fight against tribalism, racism, illiteracy and any other preconceptions that undermine national unity, sovereignty, the revolution and territorial integrity was among the aspects pointed out by the maximum leader of the province, Kundi Payama.

With respect to the national economy, Kundi Payama mentioned the need to truly defend all economic centers of the country inasmuch as the South

Africans, having discovered that it is impossible to defeat the MPLA-Labor Party militarily, now intend to intensify the war against economic objectives in order to ruin the national development plan.

Finally the Provincial Commissar warned all combatants of his region to return to the owners all property taken from the enemy because it is the defenseless and peaceful people that the bands rob and plunder.

Further in the ceremony awards were given to instructors and combatants who most distinguished themselves in the course, and at the end there were demonstrations of an attack against an enemy boat, field operations and personal defense.

12942

CSO: 3442/366

ANGOLA

MALONGO COMBATANTS VISIT SCHOOLS IN LUANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] 2d Lt Adriano Paulo and first sergeants Silva Manuel and Xavier Chinjamba, combatants who distinguished themselves in quelling the sabotage attempt at Cabinda Gulf Oil in Malongo, visited the Karl Marx-Makarenko student complex in Luanda yesterday.

Those courageous combatants, accompanied by Capt Luis Maria Daniel (Semba), of the National Political Directorate of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], and 1st Lt Victor dos Santos, battalion political commissioner, stationed in Cabinda, were given explanations by Ferreira Bastos, director of the Karl Marx-Makarenko complex, concerning the operation of that scholastic institution.

"It is a great joy and honor for us to have you visit our institution," said Ferreira Bastos to the Malongo combatants. And in presenting them to the students and teachers, he emphasized: "These are the comrades who in Cabinda thwarted the attempt made to sabotage the oil installations of Malongo, overpowering a special detachment of South African troops."

The combatants were given the opportunity to visit the physics, mechanics, metallurgical, chemical and electrical laboratories as well as the teachers' staff room, library and inspection and statistics section, among other facilities of the institution.

Combatant Adriano Paulo and his companions visited the People's Republic of Angola-German Democratic Republic Friendship Club in the student complex and conversed with both students and teachers.

At the request of one of the students, 2d Lt Adriano Paulo gave a detailed description of the action which took place in Malongo and which culminated in the overpowering of the sabotage comando group with the capture of one South African soldier and the annihilation of two others.

8568
CSO: 3442/367

ANGOLA

FRENCH BANK BRANCH INAUGURATED IN LUANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jun 85 p 12

[Article by Canga Pedro]

[Text] The inaugural ceremony of the French bank, Parisbas, took place yesterday at the People's Bank of Angola [BPA] building and was presided over by Augusto Teixeira de Matos, minister of finance and governor of the bank.

Also present at the ceremony were Jacques Gasseot, French ambassador to Angola, and a delegation from the directorate of that institution headed by Patrick Deveaud, member of the executive committee and deputy director general of Parisbas.

In his brief talk, Patrick Deveaud expressed his pleasure and said that he considered it a privilege that Parisbas is the first foreign bank to install a branch in Angola. He also expressed optimism regarding what he expects will be a fruitful and mutually advantageous arrangement with Angola, calling particular attention to the good rapport between the institution he is directing and the Angolan Government. Continuing his speech, the French director praised the outstanding effort made by the Angolan Government in support of the economic and social development of our country.

"Angola is a potentially wealthy country with great possibilities for development if it continues to practice sincere cooperation with other countries," the deputy director general of Parisbas stated. Asked to speak about the principal objective of his bank in Angola, Deveaud said that the objective is to develop economic and trade relations with financing by the BPA and to facilitate exports and imports for both countries.

He also points out that this bank, located on the 18th floor of the BPA building, has representation on all continents, being the first foreign bank in China and the USSR. According to information gathered on the spot, the representative inaugurated plans to train national cadres for certain areas under his supervision.

According to our information, Parisbas, an institution with a long tradition, had a capital of 113 billion French francs in 1981; by 1983 the capital had increased to 185 billion, and in 1984 it was 240 billion, an increase of 110 percent in 3 years.

It should be mentioned that the French contingent also included Patrick Lefebvre and Jean Boisgrollier de Roulz, both assistant managers, Jean Jacques Deveaud, adviser for Africa, and Alain Bernard, official in charge of international services, and Oliver Mission, representative of Parisbas in the United Kingdom.

8568

CSO: 3442/370

ANGOLA

TEXTILE ENTERPRISE ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Jose Manuel Carneiro, director of Textiles of Angola, told the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY that the enterprise is presently having raw-material difficulties due to depleted stock and this depletion is due to the loss of five containers of thread which were on board the "Kassamba," a vessel which was shipwrecked about 2 months ago near Leixoes (Portugal).

Jose Carneiro stressed that "this depletion of stock would have caused a 25 percent shutdown but that a request to import more thread was acted upon immediately by the relevant authorities who granted permission to import the necessary material which is due to arrive at the end of this month (June) by plane and ship.

"We were authorized to import \$300,000 worth of thread in the second quarter of this year to keep the factory in production," the director said. He then went on to say that "to replace the thread lost in the shipwreck, we received special permission from the import authorities to import \$30,000 worth of thread to avoid having to shut the textile factory down.

"In January 1985 we got into operation and, until now, have been running without interruption," Jose Carneiro said. "We actually began to manufacture cloth as early as January 1984 and this material is being marketed. In November 1984 we had a third stoppage which lasted until December and was due to the lack of raw material."

The plant was shut down for a total of 20 months. "During that time the workers received their total wages, amounting to 12 million kwanzas," the director of Textiles of Angola said.

A private enterprise in the light-industry sector, Textiles of Angola, Ltd makes cloth for armed-forces and civilian mattresses, upholstery cloth and drapery material, hospital bedspreads, diapers and bath towels.

It began operations in an experimental phase in June 1974 with the manufacture of bedspreads for full-size and twin beds, baby diapers and shawls. The experimental stage lasted until December 1975 to permit the operators to serve their apprenticeship and learn the operation of the machines.

"In this period, disturbed by the confrontations of the second war of liberation, our factory was plundered and damage was done in the amount of 4,000 contos (escudos). Then in June 1976, with the arrival of two foreign technicians, a new phase began with the manufacture of the above articles; but a new stoppage occurred in May 1982 and lasted until November 1983 due to the lack of raw material," the director said.

Jose Manuel Carneiro then said that "during this period of work stoppage, we profited by carrying out instructions from the higher authorities to begin to produce cloth for upholstery and draperies, fabric for armed-forces and civilian mattresses and domestic industries, diapers, hospital-type bedspreads and bath towels for hospitals and nurseries."

He explained that "to do this we had to modify the existing machines for the purpose of carrying out the orders from above to the fullest extent. This also played a part in the lengthy stoppage."

With regard to the factory's total capacity, the director said that there are 19 looms, 6 of which are automatic of Swiss origin and 13 mechanical manufactured in Portugal. He emphasized that "all these machines have been in operation for about 11 years, and their maintenance is guaranteed by four Angolan and three Portuguese technicians."

Due to the age of the equipment and their continuous operation, six new (automatic) looms were imported this year. Of the six looms, one is already in the factory while the others are awaiting shipment in Portugal.

"The new machines will produce twice as much as the old and it will, therefore, be necessary to import more raw material, as is obvious," Jose Carneiro said.

With regard to production levels, the Textiles of Angola official said that production is increasing and cited as an example the manufacture of cloth for upholstery and drapery material: from January to May of this year the established goal was 28,125 square meters, but the figure actually reached was 39,608 square meters.

As for cloth for civilian mattresses, 19,800 square meters were planned for the same period, but the level reached was 23,081 square meters. Meanwhile, there was a decrease in the production of hospital bedspreads due to a shortage of raw material: the goal was 1,415 units, but the end result was only 2,512* units. The factory employs 85 operators, 15 of whom are women, divided into two shifts. The plant has a cafeteria for the workers and "absenteeism is very low," Jose Carneiro said.

* [figures as published]

8568

CSO: 3442/370

ANGOLA

CAPACITY FOR FISH PROCESSING EXPANDED IN NAMIBE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]--Namibe- One of the anomalies that for years afflicted the fishing sector in the Province of Namibe was undoubtedly the limited capacity for handling large quantities of fish. Today, however, this problem is about to be overcome with the recent inauguration of two freezing and processing complexes in the municipalities of Namibe and Tombwa.

Previously much fish spoiled as a consequence of the inability of the factory units to process it, given the excessive number of fish meal and fish oil plants shut down for years for various reasons. The option of direct distribution to the people was resorted to as a means of utilizing the fish, also without result, which is not explainable in view of the public's clamor at the critical lack of this foodstuff.

In this situation, the large catch of the Namibe and Tombwa boats, along with the reactivation of the fishing centers ARAN and Angola Combatente, will contribute positively to an improvement of the nutritional problem.

From now on, more than 4,000 tons of fish per month will be received by these production units despite the fact that ARAN has not been fully restored and operates at one third its real capacity of two thousand tons monthly.

JORNAL DE ANGOLA contacted briefly the recently established guiding enterprise of the ARAN center, one of the major warehouses of the African continent, in the person of the director of EDIPESCA himself, Nelson de Figueiredo, who said that "in a short time we will have the fish processing capacity necessary to supply various regions of the country."

In the first phase, he said, reconstruction work consisted of installation of new ice plants, repair of freezing rooms and tunnels, inspection of compressors, piping and electrical systems, and replacement of valves. The work was satisfactory.

Getting back to capacity availabilities, Nelson de Figueiredo said that "we are now making an effort to restore old internal convey belts for loading and handling fish while awaiting new equipment."

Regarding EDIPESCA-Namibe's responsibility for distributing fish to the provinces, i.e., Huila, Cunene and Kuando-Kubango, he pointed out that there is still much to be desired, given the lack of preservation facilities in the provinces and lack of tires for the enterprise's truck fleet.

Speaking finally of the outlook, the official underlined the expectation that the mechanization of processing from off-loading to vacuum packing will all still be within the realm of European Economic Community (EEC) financing.

12492

CSO: 3442/366

ANGOLA

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ENDS WORKING TOUR OF KWANZA-SUL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 85 p 10

[Text] Sumbe--Member of the Party Politbureau and Minister of Agriculture Evaristo Kimba last Sunday ended a working tour of the Province of Kwanza-Sul. The tour was for the purpose of informing himself regarding the agricultural problems facing the cooperative sector in the province.

During his stay Evaristo Kimba was at the Kicombo commune where he visited the unit production group of the Ministry of Agriculture delegation and urged its workers to increase production. He also informed himself about the salt production operations in the area.

The Angolan official, who was accompanied by Coordinator of the Provincial Party Committee Ramos da Cruz, visited the fishing municipality of Porto Amboim, where the Cafangol and ex-Cada warehouses are located, having toured the "Ngola Kiluange" and ex-Mario Cunha salt operations.

The Minister of Agriculture was also very active in his contacts with the twenty farm worker associations at the Assango commune (Municipality of Amboim) holding brief meetings with the membership, where he brought up among other things the need for the population to participate actively in the tasks of defense, vigilance and production.

At the municipality of Amboim, Evaristo Kimba also had meetings with the heads of the coffee and palm tree enterprises, ex Mario Cunha and Cada, during which he was given detailed explanations concerning their operations and the main problems connected with the supplying of basic necessities and the lack of spare parts for the repair of vehicles and agricultural machinery.

Also in Gambela the Minister of Agriculture was at the Progredir and Africana farms, both under Cada and dedicated to the production of coffee. He presided over a public meeting at the territorial coffee enterprise Amboim One, considered in the vanguard because of the high harvest figure reached last year.

A meeting at Sumbe under the auspices of the Party and the Provincial Government marked the end of Evaristo Kimba's working visit to the province of Kwanza-Sul.

12492

CSO: 3442/366

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION MECHANICS COURSE ENDS--Huambo (From our Delegation)--Twelve workers connected with the Ministry of Construction recently completed at the Ministry of Construction's training school in this city a course in industrial mechanics, which lasted about one year and six months. In this course, in which candidates participated from various provinces of the country such as Luanda, Huila, Lunda Sul, Uige, Cabinda and the host province, curriculum disciplines were taught such as metal technology, blueprint reading, measuring and soldering, and others like political education, technical design and manual operations. In his speech at the closing, Benedito Manuel, Huambo Ministry delegate, commented on the course now ended and referred to some difficulties that the Ministry of Construction training school encountered during this course, which promoted twelve workers to the skilled category. Finally, he exhorted the new graduates to use the skills acquired in the course for the benefit of National Reconstruction. [Text] [Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 85 p 3] 12492

RED CROSS POST IN UIJE INAUGURATED--Uije--A medical post of the Angolan Red Cross was recently inaugurated in this city by Julio Tungo, coordinator of the Department of Masses and Social Welfare of the Uije Party Provincial Committee. The post will function with a medical clinic, a consulting room, and a treatment room, and will rely on the assistance of Vietnamese and Soviet doctors who work at the regional hospital of this city. ANGOP learned from the head of the Red Cross information and propaganda section that the Uije provincial delegation expects to receive shortly five ambulances for first aid. The Uije Red Cross presently has 347 blood donors, but they lack food, which causes enormous desertions. It is to be noted that the provincial delegation of this humanitarian institution will shortly hold its second provincial assembly, with the participation of its members and contributors. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Jun 85 p 12] 12942

NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSARS--Saurimo--The Provincial Commissar of Lunda Sul Luis Paulo Doukui de Castro recently installed new municipal commissars at Saurimo, Dala and Muconda. They were, respectively, Joao Baptista Mulimbeno, Antonio Domingos Mucanda Mavo and Alberto Cuchiapua Samuimba. Doukui de Castro also installed the new provincial delegate of the Cartographic and Geodetic Institute, Chiuto Caimbo, and assistant municipal commissars for Dala and Cacolo, Miguel Zito and Macombe Atanas Lourenco,

respectively, as well as Domingos Gracinda Lembeno in the post of communal commissar for Muriege. Also installed were provincial directors for community services of ENANA, EDIPESCA AND CONDAUTO-UEE, namely, Antonio Firmino, Jose Clemente Cabinda, Jose de Jesus Bernardo and Adriano Mucassangue.
[Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jun 85 p 3] 12942

PREDICTED COFFEE HARVEST FIGURES--N'Dalatando--At the end of the present agricultural period the territorial enterprise, AMBACA-1, expects to harvest 400 tons of marketable coffee, according to information given to the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY by a source associated with the provincial union in this sector. The enterprise is made up of three production units and eight subunits. The harvesting was initially opened on 1 June in an area of 700 hectares out of a total of 7,100 hectares; the limitation was due principally to insufficient work force. The AMBACA-1 territorial coffee enterprise now has 689 workers, partly operators and partly farmers, out of the 3,000 workers initially required to handle the present production level. The enterprise has one auto repair shop, two units for removing the hulls from the coffee and six first-aid stations operated by five medical personnel. According to the information source, some of the factors affecting the normal operation of the enterprise are: the irregular supply of staples, insufficient transportation facilities, the lack of spare parts and the problem of the political-military situation. On the other hand, the provincial union of Kwanza-Norte in the coffee sector said that the sale made last year to CAFANGOL [Angolan Coffee Company] resulted in an income of about 3 million kwanzas for the AMBACA-1 territorial coffee enterprise.
[Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jun 85 p 3] 8568

TRADE MINISTER ISSUES DIRECTIVES--Benguela--Adriano dos Santos Junior, Angola's home trade minister, returned Wednesday to the country's capital after a stay of 4 days in Benguela Province. During his stay in Benguela the government official met with the provincial directorate of home trade and the regional directors of EDIMBA [National Food Products Distributing Company] and EDIMBI [National Clothing Distributing Company] where he was briefed on the present operational status of these sectors. In this regard, Adriano dos Santos visited several dependencies of the local home trade organization, principally, the stores in the rural and coastal areas of the cities of Benguela and Baia Farta. In these commercial establishments the minister of home trade perceived the high level of development they had achieved despite certain difficulties relating to the lack of exchange products. According to information the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY received from Rogerio Borges, the Ministry of Home Trade's provincial representative, the Domestic Trade Mixed Retail Company (EREMISTA) is faced with immense difficulties in distributing staples to the people inasmuch as it cannot always count on sufficient volume for that purpose. Adriano dos Santos also visited some hotels in the area and took the opportunity to issue certain directives aimed at improving the operation of the hotel network in the province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jun 85 p 12] 8568

FAPLA OFFICER COURSE ENDS--Huambo--The ninth officer training course, which has been going on for about 7 months at the officer training school in this city, ended Tuesday with a ceremony conducted by Joao Ernesto dos Santos, Huambo's "Liberdade" provincial commissioner. The course just finished was attended by 42 officers of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], coming from almost all military areas in the country. The officers attended 12 different classes relating to modern military art and political training. At the closing ceremony, attended by representatives of the party, government and defense and security forces, the provincial commissioner spoke briefly of the need for the continuous promotion of national cadres, particularly in the armed forces. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jun 85 p 1] 8568

NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSAR--Cabinda--The Provincial Commissar of Cabinda and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, Jorge Barros Tchimpuaty, installed at this city on Monday Aleixo Macaia in the post of Municipal Commissar of Belize. On this occasion Joao Luis Waco, Jose Bachi and David Mabiala were also installed in the posts of Provincial Delegate of the Angola Red Cross, Provincial Director of Community Services, and Provincial Director of Cadre Training of the Provincial Health Delegation, respectively. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 85 p 3] 12942

PIONEERS IN GDR--Berlin--A group of "Agostinho Neto" Pioneers has been in the German Democratic Republic for several days to take part in an ideological training seminar which will last for approximately two months. The delegation visited the Angolan Ambassador to the GDR in Berlin, with whom they exchanged impressions of political and socio-cultural interest. (ANGOP) [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 85 p 10] 12942

AMBASSADOR TO GDR URGES STUDENTS--Ludwigfelde--Angolan Ambassador to the GDR Mendes de Carvalho visited Ludwigfelde last Sunday to contact 97 Angolan young people who recently arrived to attend a special course in general mechanics. In a short speech, Mendes de Carvalho urged them to fulfill completely the assignments given them during the course as well as the guidance furnished by the Angolan Ministry of Labor. After looking into some problems concerning the courses to be taught and some of the doubts that presently persist, Mendes de Carvalho promised the group a clarification of the matter. Approximately 200 youths aged 18 to 25 are still to arrive to take the special mechanics course, which is expected to be offered for a period of 4 years. (ANGOP) [Text] [JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 85 p 10] 12942

NEW MUNICIPAL COMMISSARS NAMED--The Ministry of Provincial Coordination, through the National Directorate of Administrative Organization, circulated a notice naming as regular members the following commissars: Aleixo Macala, Antonio Manuel Alfredo, Sabino Caiumbuca, Paulino Tinta, Alexandre da Silva, Gustavo Mario Haikela and Manuel Domingos "Taby". Their positions are respectively: Municipal Commissar of Belize, Province of Cabinda; Assistant Municipal Commissar of Cacuaco, Province of Luanda, and of Nharea, Bia, Kela, Malanje, Konda, Kwanza-Sul, Kuanha and Kuvelai, Province of Cunene.

The above mentioned release announced the termination of the appointments of Jose Mbachi and Manuel Mulaja as Municipal Commissar for Belize and Cabinda and Assistant Commissar for Cacuaco, Province of Luanda. [Text]
[Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jun 85 p 3] 12942

CSO: 3442/366

BURKINA

SANKARA'S POPULARITY WITH AFRICAN YOUTH ANALYZED

Dakar AFRICA in French Jun 85 pp 33-36

[Article by Felix Dorsinville: "Sankara; Friend or Foe?"]

[Text]	Last Name:	Sankara
	First Name:	Thomas
	Diploma:	Expert in Coups d'Etat.
	Profession (of Faith):	Marxist
	Distinguishing Mark:	Shoots faster than his shadow.

NOTE: Is this man, who is seen by a segment of African youth as a hero, really a friend or very simply a despot?

"Of all the African heads of state, Sankara is the only one I really like. He is young and handsome...I love him!"

This flattering appraisal of the Burkinabe leader was given by Khady, a young Senegalese student with velvety skin, beaded braids and faded jeans, but it could just as easily have come from the full lips of Ahou, her classmate at the University of Abidjan campus.

For Yao, a second-year law student, Sankara is first of all a revolutionary, a man close to the people who has broken with a certain tradition of power in Africa: "Sankara does not take himself to be God the Father. He is one you can touch."

Evidently, African youth has chosen its model--his name is Sankara--and not only for his look.

Ouagadougou, February 1985

A black Mercedes separates the crowd preceded by motorcyclists in full gear, sirens screaming. Armed men are everywhere. Intimidating bodyguards are lined on both sides. The limousine stops in front of the "Home of the People", an immense complex that on this occasion houses the Pan-African Film Festival of Ouagadougou (Fespaco). A man gets out. He is wearing the olive-green uniform and red beret of the paratroops. His right hand dangles nonchalantly over an automatic pistol attached to his belt. The man

smiles at the crowd, a half-smile topped by a slim Zorro style mustache. The face moves; the eyes dart. Sankara--since it is he--looks more than ever like a cowboy. For the little people, it is Django, a gunslinging dispenser of justice without fear or blame, the "macho" incarnate. Here, no one is ignorant of the Captain's heroic behavior in the border incidents with Mali in 1975.

Yet the face seems familiar. One can easily picture Sankara in jeans studying in a classroom. It is true that he can be approached. He makes contact easily. He is the good buddy, the friend of the people. He should be seen talking freely with workers and housewives about the national budget. With him, the head of state is no longer mysterious.

So, is Sankara the superstar of a new form of power or more simply a sorcerer's apprentice of despotism in an infantile and generous stage, a will-o-the-wisp that will burn out with age as fast as it flared?

Since Freud, we know that anti-establishment feelings are a permanent psychological trait in young people. Youth asserts itself by challenging authority. In the Western type of family, the relationship between father and son is characterized by a perpetual state of conflict, even if it is not expressed openly. Depending upon the times and the social milieu, the challenging of authority may go beyond the family setting to address society directly. In Europe, where a father's authority is less and less accepted these days, youth has become "naturally" anti-establishment.

Africa is not immune to this phenomenon, at least in its urban areas, since they also belong to this century. The traditional omnipotence of the father or the uncle on the maternal side is being increasingly challenged.

The consequences: In the area of politics, African youth no longer hesitates to criticize and to ask its elders for explanations. But if youth sees itself in Sankara, it is not only due to a question of age--the Burkinabe captain is not the youngest African head of state, as Staff Sergeant Samuel Doe is 4 years his junior--but also mainly to the fact that Sankara was cast in the same ideological mold and speaks a language that is familiar to African youth: the language of questioning and challenging an old order that, in its eyes, has failed.

"The traditional form of power in Africa, although restrictive along the lines of all political systems, was far from being totalitarian, as the king's authority was always tempered by custom, by the council of the wisemen, by a council of different professional groups. (...) Paradoxically, it is because the power of the king--incarnation of the first ancestor and therefore of God--is in principle unlimited, that custom concretely restricts it." To this comment, Edem Kodjo ("...Et demain l'Afrique" [And Tomorrow, Africa], Paris, Stock, 1985), added that perfectly democratic societies have always existed in African forests. For example, this was the case in the city-states under Ibo kings.

The myth of the savage, barbarian and bloodthirsty African king--the dark power, as the former OAU secretary general calls it--dates back to the first contact with Europeans. The slave traders created their own states governed by new kings owning fire arms. They were veritable tyrants who surrounded themselves with a coterie of friends and relatives who helped them in their task of oppressing their subjects.

Later, the colonial government was to assume direct influence on the nature of the African leader's powers. The administration would make him a tyrant to ensure its own security. The post-colonial African government, in its conception as much as in its organization, would derive directly from the government developed by the slave traders and adopted by the colonizers. It is with this continuity of diverted relay-government that a certain paratrooper captain is said to have broken....

According to the "Petit Robert" dictionary, a revolution is "the totality of historic events that take place within a national community when a part of the insurgent group succeeds in seizing power and when profound changes (political, economic and social) occur in the society." On the basis of this definition, dwell at length on what is happening in Burkina Faso, but one thing is certain: Sankara has swept an entire generation from power which he has had publicly tried and sentenced through the so-called people's tribunals, fully carrying out his declared intentions.

In Burkina, the revolution is young. In fact, today, new men between 25 and 35 years of age are associated with the government. Sankara is surrounded and supported by the academic elite of his country. Perhaps here lies the difference with a Sekou Toure who in 1958 abruptly found himself heading a nation, lacking actual human resources, but above all, lacking guidelines. In addition, unlike his sadly famous predecessor, Sankara can draw lessons from a quarter of a century of African independence and analyze the errors of previous "revolutionary" regimes.

Through successful political and economic initiatives, (the fight against corruption, the agrarian reform, the new water policy, etc.), "Sankara shattered the usual structures for mobilizing the masses." This is also the opinion shared by Professor Pathe Diagne, a writer, who believes that Sankara "has freed the energies and the imagination of a people that 10 years of barrenness and politicking had turned into fatalists." Feeling that something was stirring, the young people in particular, supported change as much as the individual. If we do not know how far the changes will go, we do know already that they will not take place smoothly.

At the start of the "revolution," a diplomat in Ouagadougou stated that Burkina is a country where "heads fall without bloodshed." Captain Sankara succeeded in the feat of wiping the state clean of the old, bureaucratic "establishment" and of the military caste, by a simple game of resignation-appointments or "dismissal from duties." But on 12 June 1984, seven people implicated in an attempted coup, the "conspirators" of 28 May, went before the firing squad. This event marked a turning point in the political life

of a country that had never known capital punishment. It took public opinion by surprise, as greater leniency had been expected of young leaders who had been defined as being more generous. (Can guns and imagination share power?).

It is because the statements were quickly forgotten made by a man who, speaking of superior officers oppressing the troops, had said one year earlier in Niger, "It is not a crime to aim your guns and shoot down these worm-eaten military men; it is not a crime against the people to shoot down the enemies of the people!"

But if we believe the official phraseology, the "enemies" of the people are still many in Burkins.

Will the "friend" become a "despot"? This is the question that the Burkinabe union leaders must be concerned with. As there is open conflict with these former comrades of the revolution.

On 1 January, the National Council of the Revolution abruptly dismissed from office the leaders of 10 labor organizations in the administration or public and semi-public entities. The official reason: a matter of management.

The sparks are also said to be flying between the government and the students-- this time, for purely ideological reasons. But what is more alarming since it goes beyond the geographical limits of Burkina, is that Captain Sankara is said to be using a method dear to his colleague Qadhdhafi to eliminate his enemies abroad: political assassination. Thus, according to an African weekly in Paris, some saw the shadow of Lieutenant Vincent Sigue, of mixed blood, head of Burkina's presidential security forces, in the planting of a bomb in the Hotel President in Yamoussoukro at the time of President Sankara's visit to the Ivory Coast. It is said this was a simulated assassination attempt.

More recently, this same enigmatic figure is also said to be implicated in the assassination of the Burkinabe businessman, Valentin Kinda.

A fabrication? Indoctrination?

That revolution consumes its children is, it seems, a constant in history. Will the political process that is currently unfolding in Burkina and that calls itself "revolutionary" be an exception to the rule?

On the morrow of the coup d'etat of 4 August, the majority of the population apparently responded favorably to the "revolution." But it stipulated its conditions: The merchants indicated, yes to the revolution, if free enterprise is respected; yes, the catholic and moslem hierarchies affirmed, if the spiritual powers of the church is left intact; yes, the traditional chiefs cautioned, if traditions are respected; yes, the unions warned, if there is no mixing of power between the labor unions and the CDR (Committees

for the Defense of the Revolution). Captain Sankara had provided nearly all with the necessary assurances. It was soon time to act, and the bride did not seem as pretty as the betrothed.

Today, 2 years later, it is a time of cruel, important choices in the name of a demanding revolution that--as we know--ignores feelings. But has it already begun to ignore its friends?

12413

CSO: 3419/471

DJIBOUTI

LIVESTOCK FODDER TO BE PRODUCED LOCALLY

Djibouti LA NATION in French 25 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] The city of Djibouti will be equipped with a livestock fodder factory by the end of 1986. The project, presented at the Donors' Conference in November 1983, will be financed by a loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) for a total of 435 million of our francs.

The eligibility procedures for companies interested in constructing this facility have been completed. Some 30 candidates selected from among 49 applicants will receive the instructions for bidding before the final selection is made.

An Imported Raw Material

Construction, which will begin next January, will take 12 months. The factory will be built on land adjoining the police training center in Nagad. The fact that this site was chosen is explained by its proximity to the railroad which will be used to transport the raw material from Ethiopia. The livestock fodder factory will import grain and straw from Ethiopia that will constitute 60 percent of the final product. Locally, it will obtain bran from the port's flour mill, fish meal [farine de poisson] supplied by the fishing industry, and blood meal [farine de sang] from the slaughter house.

Competitive Products

As far as the technology is concerned, the project is based on the experiences of neighboring countries. The methods selected are simple and call for the use of supplies in large quantities and a great number of workers. In this vein, 35 jobs will be created and there are plans to train national personnel. Initially, the factory will produce 3,000 metric tons of fodder a year for cattle and goats and will have the capacity to produce 1,400 metric tons a year of poultry feed and protein concentrate. These more balanced types of feed will compete with imported products. A kilo of grain costs approximately 75 to 80 Djibouti francs.

The same quantity of livestock fodder will be sold at about 60 Djibouti francs, with the added benefit of supplementary minerals and vitamins.

Development of Aviculture

The products will be marketed in part to livestock raisers whose cattle which are in transit, stay in Djibouti for several days or weeks before being exported. In addition, the Office of Livestock Raising and Fishing plans to build an enclosure in Balbala and to supply water and feed. But the factory is also aimed at the Djibouti livestock raisers who feed their livestock (milk cows and camels, in particular) with imported beans and grains.

In addition, the construction of a poultry feed unit will make the development of aviculture possible. Finally, the factory will provide assistance to livestock raisers in the interior during periods of drought.

12413

CSO: 3419/496

ETHIOPIA

DECLINE OF MENGISTU'S AUTHORITY ALLEGED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 14 Aug 85 pp 5-7

[Text]

The authority of Lt-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam's regime is declining rapidly. The ruling *Workers' Party of Ethiopia* (WPE) is now derided by all but a handful of Marxist activists. Most crucially, dissatisfaction within the army is growing unchecked. Though the ingredients for a coup are present, the pervasive security system and the difficulty of internal communications probably preclude a decisive move against the regime in the short-term. However, the combination of economic collapse and apparently irreversible political unpopularity presages a crisis for the regime.

The flash-point might be in the north, where government military deployment against Tigrayan and Eritrean guerrillas has for at least two years been ineffective. Troops there now express openly their anger at the incompetence of their command. Typically, government troops are deployed too late and withdrawn too early; on several occasions military units have requested arms, only to receive food or other goods; some generals are doing business for their own accounts, using airforce planes and helicopters for transporting contraband. The politically-appointed minister of defence, Lt-Gen. Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, was even criticised recently by Mengistu for spending too much time at the *Hilton Hotel* in Addis Ababa. The continued executions of junior officers for alleged incompetence is regarded as the last straw by most lower ranks. A Lieutenant recently shot dead two Soviet military advisers in Asmara before committing suicide. And at the old airport in Addis Ababa a soldier shot up over a dozen helicopters.

An example of army mismanagement was the *Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front* (EPLF) capture of the Eritrean town of Barentu early last month.

The Kunama people there for a decade have fought with government troops against the Eritreans (AC Vol 26 No 1), providing the government with good local intelligence. The EPLF's July attack was known in advance by the Kunamas. Accordingly the first party secretary in Barentu, a Kunama, Berhane Iskale, warned both military intelligence and the central government.

But instead of sending reinforcements, three battalions were transferred from Barentu to Tigray. The EPLF attack was resisted poorly and Berhane was killed. A specialist in counter-insurgency and a very popular local figure, he was given a hero's burial in Asmara. After apparently four unsuccessful attempts to recapture Barentu, the town was finally bombed - the standard government response to its military deficiencies on the ground. The relationship between the Kunamas and the government was practically destroyed in the process.

The episode is regarded by much of the military as a ridiculous postscript for the thousands who have died trying to defend the town during the past decade. Significantly the army's anger is not directed at the northern sector commander, Maj-Gen. Merid Negussie, one of the few popular generals. It is directed squarely at Addis Ababa, the WPE and the political commissars.

A constant factor for government military operations is the leaking to Tigrayan and Eritrean guerrillas of information about troop movements and logistics. The illogical deployment of government forces is indeed due in some cases to the guerrillas' sympathisers in the army. In the past two months several *Tigrayan Peoples' Liberation Front* (TPLF) members have been arrested in Dessie, and reportedly 28 in Addis Ababa. But Mengistu probably

wants to keep open a few unofficial channels of communication with the TPLF in the hope that negotiations might one day be possible. (The chairman of the WPE justice, administration and defence commission, Lt-Col. Fisseha Desta, remains the most senior Tigrayan in the regime).

Mengistu might not be as well informed about internal affairs as he should be, but undoubtedly he is fully aware of the army's dissatisfaction. Changes in the top army command and the ministry of defence are therefore expected. Defence minister Tesfaye we understand might be replaced by the airforce commander, Maj-Gen. Belai Fanta, a well-known and popular figure throughout the armed forces after his exploits in the air battles against Somalia in 1977 when Ethiopian-piloted F-5s devastated the Somali-piloted Mig-19s. Vehemently anti-Soviet (he once threatened to shoot a particular Soviet officer), he has the support of both the pre-revolutionary military old-guard and the younger officers. He might also be promoted from an alternate politburo member to a full one. Certainly he would be an ideal candidate for temporarily assuaging the army if Mengistu felt threatened by a coup. (Other popular officers of note who might soon play a more prominent role are airforce General Amha Desta, an alternate central committee member, and Maj-Gen. Demissie, commander of the southern military sector).

Look-alike apparatchiks

The expected changes in military command are bound to widen the gulf between the WPE's ideological bureaucrats and the army. As has been noted several times since the September 1984 WPE congress (AC Vol 25 Nos 19 & 20, Vol 26 No 14), the practical power of the regime's Marxists has waned progressively. The WPE, which can be considered in most ways as the ideologues' last stand, is now hastening its own demise by trying to apply irrelevant rules. For example, Mengistu recently declared, to the horror of those ideologues who worry that he is infatuated with North Korean Kim Il Sung's Juche ideas, that all government employees earning over 500 Birr a month must wear a new Mao style uniform - for official receptions a dark blue one, for every-day use a light blue or light brown one. The wardrobe costs 240 birr, excluding the trench-coat which is needed as disguise now that taxi-drivers usually refuse to pick up anyone in Mao-style suits of the above three colours. Ironically Kim Il Sung himself now wears a western-style two-piece-suit.

In June a declaration was made restricting taxis to certain routes and driving on alternate Sundays. The taxi drivers went on strike, and 50 of them were

arrested. (Eight were still held by the end of last month). Though the drivers were divided about the merits of striking, for the first time since the revolution the threat of a general strike was in the air.

Despite the flirtation with Kim Il Sung's Juche and the suits debacle, Mengistu himself is not held to blame for the WPE's unwanted dictates. Rather it is what is coming to be called the "Gang of Four" which is held responsible. Leading the "gang" is Shemelis Mazengia, head of the ideological department, and often considered second only to Mengistu, though ultimately the head of public security, Col. Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, is probably more powerful. The other three gang members are Shewandagne Belete, head of the *Institute of Nationalities*, Alemu Abebe, head of the control commission which will oversee the workers' control committees in workplaces, and Fassika Sidelil, head of the WPE economic commission.

The above four have had chequered intellectual and political backgrounds and cannot be considered a close-knit group. Abebe, for example, like many activists in the maelstrom of late 1970s politics, left the Marxist *Meison* movement in 1978 to lead a number of *Meison* "defectors" into *Seded*, the pro-Soviet group, under whose aegis he formed a short-lived party called *Key Fanna* (Red Torch). His reputation was confirmed in his role as Major of Addis Ababa during the red terror and white terror period in which thousands were summarily executed. Sidelil was recruited into *Seded's* rival group, *Waz League*, by Shewandagne, with whom he later argued while working under him in the ideological department of the now defunct *Commission to Organise the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia* (COPWE). And Shemelis was a member of the still active *Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Party* (EPRP) until he was recruited into *Waz League* by Shewandagne while in Dessie.

Past political allegiances have often counted for little in Ethiopia, but it is worth noting that perhaps the most significant common denominator among the WPE's ideological bureaucracy is indeed past membership of *Waz League*. Shemelis himself effectively controls three ministries - culture, education and information. The actual minister of information, Feleke Gedle Giorgis, recently reshuffled his ministry only to be told that in future no further changes should be made without consulting Shemelis. Girma Newai, now first party secretary in Wollo, is apparently in the running to take over from Giorgis. After the former head of ideology for Addis Ababa, Tadesse Gebregziabher, was shot last year for alleged TPLF sympathies, he was replaced by Demissie Haile, a former *Waz League* member. And of course

the drafting of the party's new constitution is being overseen by Shewandagne. Among the few key civilians not a past member of Waz League is Roberto Jigano, the half-Italian director of the political school in Addis Ababa. At first he belonged to the EPRP, but then moved to *Seded*.

Still active in the underground political quagmire are remnants of Meison, the EPRP and Waz League - all three of which split when members joined Seded, participated in COPWE and eventually became WPE members. Those who never took the Seded course yet survived the red and white terror campaigns are now scattered, frustrated and isolated. Against the odds they are trying to collaborate. Exiled members of Meison, for example, are trying to persuade former Marxist antagonists still in Addis Ababa to oppose the WPE because it is not defending socialism. Some Meison veterans even want a restoration of Stalinism in the underground left-wing; others want a return to the terror tactics of 1976-1978.

CSO: 3400/1006

ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIA, INDIA SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL ACCORD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] A one-year trade protocol agreement has been signed between Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Republic of India.

The agreement will strengthen existing trade cooperation between the two countries and enable more exchange of agricultural and industrial products between them.

Comrade Woole Chekol, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Foreign Trade, returned here yesterday after signing the protocol agreement and attending the conference of trade ministers of developing countries in New Delhi. He said that trade ministers of over 120 developing countries attended the meeting and exchanged views on further promoting trade cooperation and exchanging products among them.

The Minister also pointed out that the conference passed a resolution calling on the industrialized countries to remove trade barriers against the commercial products of the developing countries and resolving that the latter's share of the global market be increased.

Comrade Wolle reported that India paid particular attention to the agricultural sector during the last 15 years and thus it now produces 28-30 million tons of surplus food grain out of which some portion of the production is meant for foreign trade. He also noted that India is making rapid progress in the industrial sector as well.

CSO: 3400/1032

ETHIOPIA

COMRADE SHIMELIS REPORTS ON VISIT TO GDR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIA HERALD in English 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Comrade Shimelis Mazengia, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, returned here yesterday at the head of a party and government delegation, after concluding a working visit to the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

On arrival at the airport Comrade Shimelis said that the delegation had exchanged views with party officials of the GDR on ideological, mass media, cultural and sports matters and that valuable experience was gained.

The visit enabled the delegation to exchange experiences on mass media--radio, television and the press--said Comrade Shimelis, adding that discussions were also held with senior officials on culture, sports as well as collection of historical data that would further strengthen the existing all-round co-operation and close ties between the parties and governments of the two countries.

In addition to the exchange of views made on various issues with senior party officials the delegation also went on a tour of different parts of the country during which it observed, among other things, the dissemination of ideological work through the party leadership, said Comrade Shimelis. He expressed the conviction that the measures taken by the GDR to create a new social system are effectively bearing fruit.

During the visits future areas of co-operation between the parties of the two countries were explored and they will gradually materialize in the future, Comrade Shimelis noted.

The delegation led by Comrade Shimelis included Comrade Feleke Gedle Giorgis, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Information and National Guidance, who arrived yesterday with the delegation, and Comrade Girma Yilma, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Culture and Comrade Tssegaw Ayele, Commissioner for Sports and Physical Culture, who returned earlier.

Comrade Shimelis was received at Bole International Airport by Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE, and Chairman of the Central Audit Commission.

CSO: 3400/1032

ETHIOPIA

PEOPLE'S MILITIAMEN RECEIVE CERTIFICATES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Chagni (ENA)—Certificates and prizes were presented Thursday to 1,370 people's militiamen drawn from 28 rehabilitation centres at Pawle, Metekel province of Gojjam region, on completion of a six-week course on military training and political orientation.

The certificates and prizes were handed over to the trainees by Comrade Zeleke Beyene, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Gojjam region, who said that the graduation of the militiamen, all from the ranks of drought victims resettled in the area, is a testimony to the tangible results being registered in the efforts under way to not only make the drought victims self-supporting but also to produce capable and vigilant militants that ensure the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland. Comrade Zeleke urged them to discharge ably the challenging responsibility entrusted upon them.

Comrade Belew Teshale, First Secretary of the WPE Committee for rehabilitation centres in the region said earlier that the establishment of a potent armed people's militia, from among compatriots who were on the verge of death not long ago is worthy of emulation.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Tilahun Abebe, Chief Administrator of the region, members of the regional WPE Committee, first secretaries of the WPE Committees of the seven provinces in the region and administrators as well as other invited guests.

CSO: 3400/1032

ETHIOPIA

WORLD ISLAMIC LEAGUE LEADER VISITS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] Comrade Berhanu Bayih, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) and Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, yesterday held talks with the Saudi Arabian national Dr. Abdella Nassif, President of the World Islamic League.

Comrade Berhanu noted the long-standing historical ties and neighbourliness between Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia and said that as of recently exchanges of delegates have been made to strengthen this bond of friendship and cooperation.

Comrade Berhanu expressed hope that the friendship and neighbourly relations between the two countries would be strengthened in the future on the basis of mutual interest. He added that the policy of the Ethiopian Workers Party and Government and of the people is anchored on peace, brotherhood, good neighbourliness and mutual respect.

Comrade Berhanu also apprised Dr. Nassif on the disastrous effect of the recurrent drought and the resolute measures being taken to cope with the situation.

Dr. Nassif on his part said that the purpose of his visit was to observe at first hand the gravity of the problem caused by the drought and thereby to extend aid. The objective of the World Islamic League is to promote humanitarian works and enhance closer relations among peoples, he said.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Berhanu Deressa, Deputy Commission of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Mr. Hamid Yahya, Charge d'Affairs of the Saudi Arabian Embassy here, and Haji Mohammed Sani Habib, Imam of the Grand Anwar Mosque and Chairman of the Islamic High Conference.

Meanwhile, Comrade Dawit Wolde-Ghiorgis, member of the CC of the WPE and Commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, yesterday explained to the delegation of the World Islamic League led by its President, Dr. Abdella Oumer Nassif, the efforts under way to offset the effects of the drought situation in the country.

Comrade Dawit elaborated on the measures taken by the WPE and the Revolutionary Government to rehabilitate drought victims and pointed out that 46 non-governmental organizations are cooperating with the Commission. He said food, medical and other services are being provided to drought victims through 288 distribution centres and 29 shelters and that special care is being given to children and the elderly.

Comrade Dawit said that major international cooperation is needed to tackle the problem of shortage of agricultural implements, seeds and medicine facing drought victims sheltered at rehabilitation camps. He said similar cooperation is expected to tackle the scarcity of trucks and spare parts. He pointed out that many of the more than 45 types of vehicles now in use have stopped service due to lack of spare parts, adding that trucks suited to the local terrain will provide more and better service.

The World Islamic League delegation was welcomed on arrival here this morning by Comrade Dawit Wolde-Ghiorgis.

CSO: 3400/1032

ETHIOPIA

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] The 12th World Youth and Students Festival held in Moscow recently not only reaffirmed the historic role of youth in helping create a new world peace order but also reiterated its struggle for building socialism.

This was stated by Comrade Getachew Robele, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA), on his return here after attending the Moscow festival at the head of a 210-member Ethiopian youth delegation.

Comrade Getachew observed that the festival concentrated on the pursuit for world peace and disarmament, the new world economic order and generally on pressing international social problems of the moment. He said the festival also dwelt at length on the role of youth in efforts towards removing social barriers and creating a world order in which equality prevails.

The REYA chairman noted that the delegation held discussions with various youth representatives from socialist, communist and progressive countries. He said REYA expressed its solidarity with the struggle of the peoples and liberation movements in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. The festival noted the identity of views of progressive world youth in the struggle to contain the threat to peace posed by the war-mongering policy of international imperialism, Comrade Getachew pointed out.

He also reported that the Ethiopian delegation exchanged notes with delegations of the various countries and movements on the aims and objectives of non-alignment and on Revolutionary Ethiopia's foreign policy posture. The delegation also participated in the annual meeting of executive bodies of Revolutionary Ethiopia Student Associations in Europe and briefed them on efforts under way to tackle the drought situation, it was noted. Also discussed was the assistance being provided by the world community to help the Revolutionary Government's rehabilitation programme and on the objective reality in the country.

Comrade Getachew concluded by observing that the participants of the meeting reported collecting funds for the rehabilitation effort and expressed admiration for the participation of students, teachers and workers of higher institutions of learning and of teachers training institutes in the life-saving drive.

ETHIOPIA

DETAILS ON ENTOTO TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL SCHOOL GIVEN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Text] A total of 1,635 students specializing in various technical and vocational trade lasting three years will be graduating with diplomas from the Entoto Technical and Vocational School today.

Comrade Alemu Woldehanna, Headmaster of the School, said 1,043 of the graduating class represent extension students, while the remaining 592 are regular students. He said most of the graduates belong to the business education stream.

The headmaster said student enrollment at the school has steadily grown many fold over the years since its establishment in 1925 with 80 students. On the basis of the 1984-1985 statistics, the number of students stands at 6,431, the number of academic students being 5,086. Of the above figure 3,398 are male and the remaining 3,033 account for female students.

Besides the Academic field, the courses offered at the school are business education, productive technology and home economics. The productive technology stream covers wood, automotive technologies as well as general mechanics and electricity. The home economics stream includes nutrition, home management and textile designing.

The total number of students who attended extension classes during the 1984-85 academic year was 5,732, out of which 3,645 are female. The biggest enrollment totalling 4,146 is in the business education stream. The number of female is given as 3,201. In the area of productive technology, the number of students was 905, out of which 783 accounts for male students.

According to the headmaster, in the course of the 1984-85 academic year the school has carried out a number of activities related to the expansion of shops and the rebuilding of the school's wall fence at a cost of 300,000 birr. Some of these activities include the construction of 10 offices and one assembly hall for staff and expansion of the automotive shop. The expansion also covered the general mechanics and the wood technology shops. The headmaster said the improvement of existing facilities was necessitated in order

to satisfy the growing demand of students. He said the money spent for the expansion work from the school's income received in the form extension fee and other fund-raising activities conducted there. The school is built on an area of 160,000 square metres.

The headmaster said the school has been graduating students with diplomas from 1982 onwards for regular students. The diploma course for extension students was introduced in 1983. The number of graduates last year totalled 2,200 consisting of both regular and extension students. Before attaining its present standard the school was a comprehensive high school up to 1981.

Academic education is given from grades 9 to 12, while students joining the technical and vocational streams come from feeder schools on completion of grade 10 in general technical and vocational subjects. The headmaster said the school accepts only top-grade students.

Comrade Alemu indicated that the objective of providing technical and vocational education is aimed at producing skilled manpower required for the country's development programme. He said the demand to join our school is growing very high. He said in the case of extension classes preference is given to working people who wish to develop their knowledge in the various professions in which they are engaged. The Entoto Technical and Vocational School has the same standard as the Addis Ababa Technical School and the General Wingate Technical and Vocational School.

Starting with only a teaching staff of eight--four Ethiopians and an equal number of expatriates--the school now has 197 teachers including 19 expatriates and an administrative personnel of 91.

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ETHIOPIA

STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE MINISTRY REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Melkam-Tesfa Beyene]

[Text] The new structural change made within the Ministry of Agriculture is helping enhance agricultural production, disclosed Comrade Mesfin Mekonnen, Vice-Minister of Co-operative Promotion and Agricultural Development of the Ministry.

According to the new structure, the Ministry is accordingly divided into four agricultural sectors, he added. Explaining the task of the Co-operative Promotion sector, Comrade Mesfin noted that it organizes the peasantry at various levels. The sector studies and gathers experience from other socialist countries concerning co-operative and other agricultural undertakings. The sector thus goes deep into the peasantry and renders various services, he added.

The Vice Minister pointed out that the setting up of this sector has enabled the Ministry to deploy agricultural development agents to live and work at close quarters with the peasantry. According to this working procedure, one development agent is deployed for every peasant's service co-operative. This enables the agent to closely follow the progress as well as the shortcomings for each peasant's association. In addition, he added, the peasantry will be taught how to apply appropriate science and technology, fertilizers and selected seeds and will also be provided with the knowledge of pest control and storing of production. All this will bring about change in the life of the peasants embraced by co-operatives and encourage private peasants to join the co-operatives voluntarily, he stated.

The Vice-Minister said that presently there are 19,851 peasant associations out of which 3,981 are organized under peasant service co-operatives. He added that there are 1,510 peasant producers' co-operatives comprising 102,670 members. The Ministry has so far certified 184 peasant producers' co-operatives which enabled them to assume legal status. Comrade Mesfin added that at the end of the Ten-Year Perspective Plan, it is expected that 53 per cent of peasant associations will be organized under peasants producers' co-operatives. And the Ministry is maximizing efforts to fulfil the plan, he noted.

Comrade Mesfin further noted that the setting up of the sector is also helping in facilitating the rehabilitation and villagization programme.

He pointed out that organizing the peasants has far-reaching objectives and it means also heightening the consciousness of the peasants as well as their standard of living.

The Vice-Minister finally reiterated that working towards improving the life of the peasantry should not be the responsibility of the Ministry alone. It calls for the joint effort of mass organizations and other ministries as well, he stressed.

CSO: 3400/1032

GHANA

PNDC HIGH LEVEL CORRUPTION EXPOSED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 1 Jul 85 pp 13-15

[Article by Kwasi Owusu]

[Text] We have grown used to the wrong things, so that when the right thing is before us, we take no notice. The worse that can happen to any nation is for the people to agree on the wrong things"--Rawlings. The writer explains what's going wrong in Ghana.

It is encouraging that the ruling PNDC's Auditor General "has set up a special team to investigate organisations in which reports of frauds have been unearthed in recent times. The special exercise has been designed to investigate the extent to which the current spate of financial malpractices and irregularities have been carried out in the various organisations" (*People's Daily Graphic*, June 14, 1985).

But what is discouraging about such "special" investigations and/or commissions is that they are set up only to cool down the flaming public debate over "the current spate of financial malpractices and irregularities" that *spontaneously* spill over the brim of state accountability. These financial spill-overs are acutely embarrassing whenever they catch the "Holy War Revolutionary Process" pants down.

Though the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) and its Chairman, Flt Lt Jerry Rawlings, are very sensitive to such *uncontrollable* exposures that tend to ridicule their "moral revolutionary process", corrective measures taken by the regime rather perpetuate and institutionalise "malpractices and irregularities". The public therefore has that selfsame expectation of the

"state machinery" and as such they conduct business with the bureaucracy conscious of the prevailing fact that in order to consummate a deal one has to bribe one's way through the various walls of bureaucracy — from the messenger to the boss. Such is the fact of life in Ghana and no one knows this better than Chairman Rawlings.

In a national address on June 4, this year, Chairman Rawlings bemoaned thus, "We have grown used to the wrong things, so that when the right thing is before us, we take no notice. The worst thing that can happen to any nation is for the people to agree on the wrong things". It appears, it is only "Holy Crusader" Rawlings who can see "the right" in our society where the public *take notice of the wrong things* of the regime.

What Chairman Rawlings fails to realise is that the public *see as wrong* what he *sees as right*. There is an alienation here which is both economic and moral. And such an alienation can only exist in a fascist and corrupt regime where the people are ruled by decrees without due consultations. In order, therefore, for the regime to survive, the leadership are wont of paying lip-service to the expectations and aspirations of the "people".

In the same address to the nation, Chairman Rawlings questioned the faithfulness of Ghanaians in their "call for punishment for those who had committed crimes against the country" and asked if Ghanaians had tested themselves to "the chorus of probity, accountability and power to the people". Not long before, his harbinger, the First Lady, Nana Konadu Agyeman Rawlings, had decried the moral state of affairs of the revolutionary process and called upon the people of Ghana to step forward to expose economic saboteurs. The High Priest of the Holy and Moral Revolutionary Process, ole man, Chairman, Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings, went on to evangelise to Ghanaians that they must let "the scales of heedlessness" fall from their eyes.

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failed them**

Again, what escapes the Chairman and his wife is that the public see the "state machinery" which keeps the PNDC in power as the *bane* of their lives rather than themselves. For a long time, the public have demanded of the "state" to remove the mote in its eyes. And when Chairman Rawlings aroused the population with his *hossana* of "Power to the People", the masses took it up hoping that they themselves would have that "state power" to finally remove the mote from the eyes of the "state". This has not happened! And, therefore, the people's constant cries for "punishment for those who had committed crimes against the country" is a pun as well as an indictment against the "state". The people can only appeal to the "state" to punish those who run the "estate of the state".

And when the "state" decides to "heed" to the "voice of the people", the "state" executes, by firing squad, "people" within the ranks of the people in order to instill *moral* fear and

conscientise "the people" as to what happens when they *complain* about the affairs of the "estate". The people therefore take note of *what is right in the eyes* of omnipotent and omniscient Chairman Rawlings and the PNDC machinery of state.

Please, dear reader, if this circuitous writing is confusing and as well as confounding, patiently understand that the people are as much confused and confounded in Ghana as you are. Fancy waking up on Friday, June 14, to find splashed all over the *People's Daily Graphic*, "SPECIAL TEAM TO GO INTO FRAUDS" . . . "WARNING AGAINST USE OF TAX FOR BUSINESS" . . . "DEALS — COCOBOD MANAGER HELPS" . . . "2 GNPA OFFICIALS HELD" . . . "ANTI-SMUGGLING OPERATIONS" . . . "CITY EXPRESS TO IMPORT TICKET SLOT MACHINES to minimize ticket racketeering" . . . and education administrators are called to "BE FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE".

This is really a confused "state" of affairs and every honest citizen would not dare venture out into this "state of anarchy" where the guilt of failure is made to weigh heavily on the public by bullets. While the Head of State keeps accusing the public that they have failed the "state" the public, in turn, keeping humming that *it is* the "state" that has failed them.

So, dear reader, the issue in Ghana now is that of shirking responsibility or "passing the buck". The rulers point rifles at the people and tell them that *they* the people are responsible for the *failings* of the "state" and the people retort only with their placards on May Day demanding, "Where Is The Power To The People? NO MORE MONKEY DE WORK BABOON DE CHOP".

What has been instituted in Ghana, by force of arms, is a government of conspiracy of interests. In other words, there is no government but an army of marauding saboteurs and political mercenaries. And when some of the piracy of the people's assets spill over to public notice, *scapegoats* are danced before the public eye. The public are not made privy to the actual details of crimes committed by officials of state. For example, in the same issue of the *People's Daily Graphic* of June 14,

among the GNPA officials held for "causing damage to the economy by the improper handling of tenders for the importation of clinker and gypsum for the production of cement by GHACEM Ltd." is one Mr Nana Amo. Now, who is this Nana Amo?

The public is told that Nana Amo is an employee of the Ministry of Trade's Ghana National Procurement Agency (GNPA) and "had been posted to help the Ministry of Industries, Science and Technology in arranging the tender". No mention is made of the fact that Nana Amo (popularly known as Tom Sawyer) is a leading member and financier of the New Democratic Movement (NDM) whose membership boasts of Mrs Aanaa Enin, member of the PNDC; Dr Kwesi Botchwey, Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning; The Tsikata brothers; the Ahwoi brothers; Mr E. T. Mensah, Chairman of the Accra City Council (formerly, an accounts clerk at the University Registry, Legon) and Mr Kwame Karikari (formerly, Acting Director-General of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation). It is common knowledge that the NDM together with Captain Kojo Tsikata's intelligence network and factions of the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards are ruling the country with such antics of frantic "financial malpractices and irregularities".

Soon after Rawlings' coup, the then apathetic NDM, after evaluating the situation, like all common opportunists, stole themselves into the confidence of the mercurial Chairman Rawlings and managed to position themselves in sectors of great financial promise and political advantage. By such methods, they managed to fund their organisation and acquire a fleet of cars "to organise and conscientise" the people of Ghana.

Another example is that of one Mr Doe, a leading member of the NDM. Doe was planted as a member of a committee set up to inquire into the operations of the State Hotels. Doe virtually moved house into a hotel suite and his extravagance caused so much *embarrassment* to the Castle. He is said to have diverted contracts from the

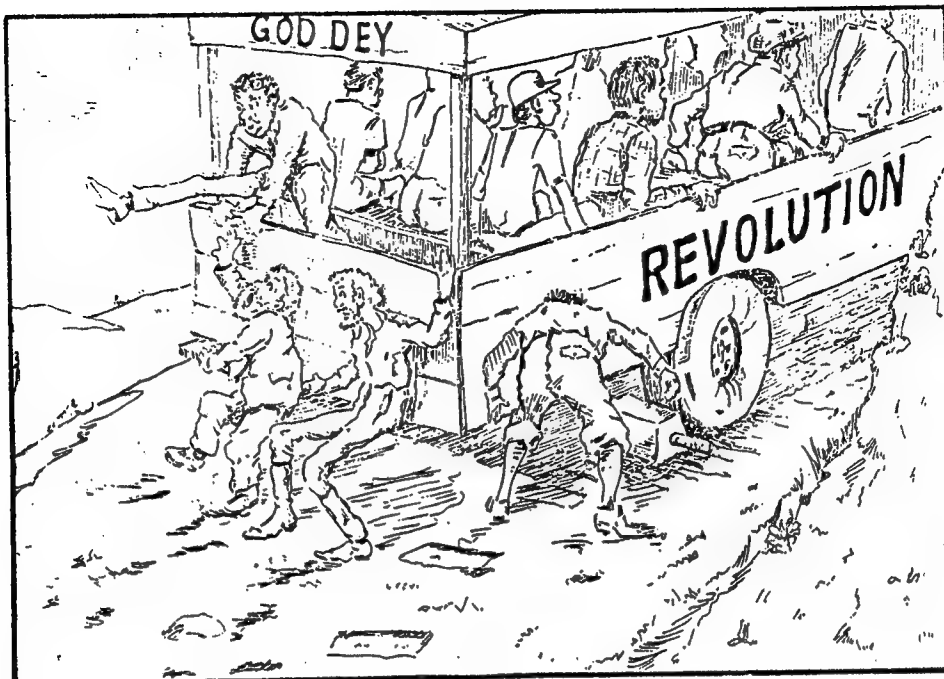
State Hotels to his own company at Nima, Accra.

Crocodile tears of *embarrassment* are always shed by Chairman Rawlings whenever such matters involving his cronies are reported at the Castle by "holier-than-thou" defence committees members. In 1983, Mr E. T. Mensah had an outdoor party with so much food and drink, and wanton display of newly acquired wealth that when eyebrows were raised by the public, Chairman Rawlings only called him to caution him.

That same year, Mrs Aanaa Enin, threw a birthday party which employed the services of the State Protocol to redecorate her residence and mount a canopy with all the colourful trappings of state regalia. And they were there! Yes, those *that* mattered in the "process". Oh, Poor Ghana! And it was the same display of wealth and pomp when a State Prosecutor, Mr Bright Akwetey (also Co-President of U.N. Students Association), got married. And while the poor and confused people dare cast "the scales of heedlessness" from their eyes and ask how these officials of state finance such extravagancies, the conscience of the State Prosecutor would not suffer him to *send* some of the people to be executed by firing squad.

These are all cases of *embarrassment* in a "moral revolutionary process" where the NDM run a harem at the P&T Training School at Tesano, Accra, provided to them by the disgraced former General-Secretary of the P&T Workers Union, Mr C. K. Ayiklui. And most *embarrassing* of all, the loud mouth and ideologue of the NDM, the former Acting Director General of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Kwame Karikari, frequented that place to relax after a hard days work of attacks against the IMF/World Bank, Imperialism and Neo-Colonialism.

It is this *perfidy* in the affairs of state which shocked and later broke the back of the student population who had mobilised themselves to hoist up the regime through practical economic activities such as cocoa evacuation. The students would not countenance



"WE'LL SOON BE OVER THE HILL JUMPING DOWN IS SUICIDAL."

what amounted to "hypocrisy and betrayal" to them and an *embarrassment* to the ruling PNDC by the total absence of accountability and responsibility within the elite rank of the Students and Youth Task Force who sat behind desks and rode in seized cars in Accra.

The financial affairs of the Students and Youth Task force was dominated by activists of the NDM, Mr Kwame Mfodwo (later advisor to Mrs Aanaa Enin) and Mr Anthony Akoto Ampaw (sacked Secretary-General of the All-African Students Union). It was their financial debauchery that collapsed the exemplary work of the Task Force.

What astounded the students later was that those irresponsible campus rascals who called themselves socialists had shot into powerful positions in the state apparatus. This deflated their expectations of the "revolution" and saged their enthusiasm. And when the students woke up to their senses and started to make public their frustrations they were brutalised by a gang of hungry defence committees members organised by an activist of the NDM, Mr Akraasi Sarpong, then Secretary of State for PDCs and

WDCs at the campuses. This led to the occupation and closure of the universities.

It was unfortunate that the students could not articulate very well their frustrations to the population at large. Officialdom, controlled by the NDM, brutalised and silenced them. The Legon campus was later turned into an ideological and militia training ground where the NDM sought recruits for their political aims. The most *embarrassing* thing that emerged at Legon, in the running of the cadre schools, was that the co-ordinator, NDM cadre, Mr Kwabena Kodua, was later *interdicted* for mishandling funds.

Let us go back to the June 14th issue of the *People's Daily Graphic* which cannot help spilling out the true character of the military regime. What you read is that, Mr Kwamina Ahwoi's outfit, the Office of the Revenue Commissioners, has made three companies, "Freedom Textiles Industries Limited, Latex Foam Limited and Metalloplastica (Ghana) Limited to pay in full the taxes they evaded which totalled C3,540,374.13 into PNDC Account No. 48".

What should concern readers here is the famous PNDC Account No. 48 which is only *accountable* to the Castle, the seat of Chairman Rawlings. Proceeds of confiscated goods and other revenues and monies collected at will have been paid into this sacrosanct Account 48 which brings to mind monies collected during the AFRC era of 1979 which were never *accounted* for.

Mr Ahwoi's outfit is therefore generating *unaccountable* funds for PNDC Account 48. "At the Picadilly Biscuits Limited, the commissioners discovered that company was in arrears of excise duty to the tune of C7,477,969 and at the Xylo Technical Company Limited, the team discovered that a short collection of C297,216.6 of customs duty in sale tax was recorded".

In the same paper it is recorded for posterity that, "the acting procurement manager of the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD), Mr Kofi Oppong is helping in investigations into fraudulent deals involving the award of tender for supply of goods to the board". As a result of these illegal tender awards "Ghana lost \$43,000 in the process".

Furthermore, Mr Oppong "had the value of letters of credit raised from \$1,503,000 to \$1,554,000. These malpractices led to a total loss of \$151,200.00 to the government. Even worse is the fact that 1,560 bales of jute have still not been supplied because Mr Oppong waived the conditions Louis Dreyfus had to satisfy. The money the Cocoa Board has paid promises to be a total loss". And the price of jute bags is around \$66.80 per 100 bags!

The same issue of the *People's Daily Graphic* reported that the Acting Chief Executive, Mr Rexford Angola Cudjoe, the Chief Accountant, Mr William Yaw Mireku, all of GHAMOT Company Limited, had their appointments terminated together with seven others by the government for various offences. For example, Messrs Cudjoe, Mireku, Boampong and Asiedu "have been implicated in inflating the charges related to the carting of World Bank tyres and batteries from Tema Harbour to GHAMOT Company's warehouse in Accra as a result of which the

company, which at October 1984 was in debt of C36.5 million, paid an unjustifiable amount of C1,721,359.50". "Similarly, as a result of such malpractices, C2,340,833.58 was improperly committed to Sarodie for the purchase of Spare Parts".

To crown it all, the report continued thus:

"In November 1981, for example, Mr K. Nkrumah, then Warehouse keeper was implicated in the theft of spare parts worth C54,000.00. In spite of this, he was promoted to the post of acting Spare Parts Manager at the time when police investigation into the crime was underway.

Meanwhile, a number of the affected persons who are to be prosecuted before the Public Tribunal for their part in the malpractices have been arrested.

Mrs Violet Addokale Addo, for example was arrested at the Office of the Political Counsellor for CDRs, where she was working as a receptionist outside the Political Counsellor's office, after she was refused an appointment at the GIHOC when it discovered her background.

It would be recalled that the affected persons were entrusted with the management of GHAMOT company following the trial before the Public Tribunal of five management personnel of the company in 1982 for conspiring to divert vehicle tyres valued at C5 million".

Please, dear reader, hold your giggles for these were releases of the government loaded into the pages of one state-owned daily newspaper! THERE IS A CRISIS IN GHANA and there is a crisis precisely so because the leadership is lost in the midst of corruption, deviancy and all the vices of Sodom and Gomorrah, a quicksand which is their own creation. And so all that the Head of the Estate can do is to moralise and wage a psychological warfare or moral guilt against the population while at the same time his confidants siphon wealth from the *sinking and stinking ship of State*.

When a state is reached in the affairs of a state when all that the leadership can concern themselves with are the symptoms of a decaying society, the

leadership have abandoned all moral pretences of their right to rule and what is seen is a vicious rule of mischief and terror. It is quite clear, therefore, that there exists no government in Ghana now!! WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?

CSO: 3400/1051

GHANA

BOTCHWEY SAYS COUNTRY'S DIFFICULTIES FAR FROM SOLVED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 12 Aug 85 pp 9-10

[Text] The PNDC Secretary for Finance & Economic Planning, Mr Kwesi Botchwey has said that Ghana's economic problems are a long way from being solved in spite of the modest results being felt in the country.

Speaking at a news conference in Accra on Tuesday 9th July on his return from the Ecowas Summit in Lome, the Secretary emphasised that even though the three-year Economic Recovery Programme is nearing its end, it does not mean that the austerity measures which have been introduced during the period will be curtailed.

He added that if at the end of the set period, the country has still no sizeable cash reserve available to begin development projects of national importance, then foreign borrowing will inevitably continue. He emphasised even further that the duration of the 'Period of Economic Recovery' will now depend on the ability of the government to mobilise people to fully implement government policies and directives based on a spirit of self-reliance.

He stated that "Government will need huge amounts of cash to rehabilitate roads, railways, schools, hospitals, harbours, etc, and therefore if we find out at the end of the three-year Economic Recovery period that there is, say four billion instead of one billion in national coffers, then and only then will austerity measures be relaxed. But on the contrary, if it falls short of what we need, then it will be necessary to seek foreign loans and external assistance".

Dr Botchwey stressed that it is only "pure sacrifices" on the part of the people which will bring about the realisation of the objectives of the Economic Recovery Programme. He exhorted the government to curtail subsidies on goods and services as it "foretells more harm than good and will only postpone to the next generation what we of the present generation have to do".

Reporting on the meeting of Leaders of ECOWAS member countries in Lome, Togo, the Secretary pointed out that he re-affirmed Ghana's commitment to the ideals of ECOWAS which "we in Ghana see as an association which provides an institutional framework and forum for consultations among member countries and an indispensable alliance for the common struggle to defend the sovereignty and independence of member countries and of the entire sub-region".

Ghana, the Secretary said, drew the attention of the Summit to some factors which, seriously considered, could accelerate the pace of progress of ECOWAS as a regional institution. This, Dr Botchwey stressed, includes, (a) The urgent need to ensure that the Community Secretariat has technically competent personnel who can plan and initiate joint development projects which can contribute to the socio-economic progress of the sub-region; (b) The ability of the Community to "translate words and agreements into concrete action" to be able to meet the aspiration of the people. (c) The rationalisation of the aims, objectives,

organisation and mode of operation of the large number inter-governmental organisations within the sub-region. (d) The implementation of the Protocol on free movement of people and the right of residence and establishment among peoples of all member states.

Touching on the influx of aliens into Ghana from other West African countries and the expulsion of Ghanaians from Nigeria, Dr Botchwey had this to say: "Ghana has been able to surrender a portion of her sovereignty for the good of our Community and that is why we in Ghana have opened our doors to a large number of citizens from drought-stricken Ecowas member countries in spite of our own grave financial difficulties. At this time when our sub-region is suffering severe economic difficulties, there is a real danger if we make scapegoats of non-nationals in our countries by conveniently labelling them as illegal immigrants. It is very regrettable to think that Ecowas States treat citizens from member countries with cruelty and degradation. We here assembled have a duty to prevent such danger from engulfing us".

Dr Botchwey then recalled some of the decisions reached at the Lome Summit which he attended. These briefly include:

(a) The confirmation of a new Executive Secretary in the person of the Sierra Leonean, Mr Momodu Munu.

(b) The adoption of a common travel document for use within Ecowas member countries and acceptable at all borders to ensure uniformity and facilitate movement of people from one country to another;

(c) the adoption of supplementary protocols on the Code of Conduct for the implementation of the Protocol on the Free movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and of Establishment;

(d) the importation into and use of passenger vehicles in member countries;

(e) the setting up of a five member committee to review and make recommendations on economic development in the sub-region.

The first signs of more years of austerity measures facing Ghanaians have been unveiled in the form of

massive increases in the cost of Health Care and fantastic increases in taxes for several areas of small scale private enterprises including the hotel and catering trades.

1. Hospital fees

On Wednesday 3rd July 1985, a Statement issued by the Ministry of Health announced that lack of funds has compelled government to increase fees and charges for health care at all Health Care Centres. According to the official government statement, the increases are designed to "inject funds into the Health Care System and thereby improve upon the quality of services and care in public sector health care centres throughout the country".

The increases announced vary from C200 in urban and city hospitals. Major and minor surgical treatments (Operations) including child delivery attract much higher fees. Hospital laboratory services and purchase of medicines attract additional costs which in total makes the cost of seeking health care an expensive venture. Specialised treatments such as dental and optical cases, medical examinations including autopsies, hospital accommodation and catering services have all been increased to very high levels.

The effect of this latest round of austerity measures is not immediately known but a survey carried out by the Kumasi daily, the *Pioneer* among a cross section of ordinary people revealed that people are only accepting the increases with a pinch of salt and as one Trotro driver said in the *Pioneer* survey: "There is nothing I can do or even the Omanhene can do about it. It is a matter of pay up or go to the herbalist or fetish priest or simply lie down and die". One farmer, Opanin Kwasi Kusi of Kokofu said "this hospital charges are going to hit those of us who live in villages. There is much fear for the future because people are going to die".

2. 20,000% increase in taxes

A statement from the Central Revenue Department which was issued to the Press in Accra on Wednesday 10th July 1985, announced increases in ~~taxes~~ and fees for registration for a large number of Service businesses including the Entertainment sector, retail and wholesale trading and other

businesses like Seamstresses, Hairdressers, tailors, shoe repairers and artisans of all kinds. The increases are so large, so fantastically large and so unheard of that only in the Table of figures given below can adequately show the extent of tax burden on Ghana's self-employed.

These new levels of taxation take retrospective effect from 1st January 1985 and taxes already paid will have to be 'topped' up to reach the new levels.

There have been no public reactions to these increases yet and...well...in today's Ghana, no-one should expect any adverse public reaction because there will not be any for even the media have been silent, not unexpectedly. By and large, the effect of this tax exercise is a caricature attempt to discourage 'Buying & Selling' which has become

the most popular profession and has dominated the Ghanaian commercial scene for about ten years now — the easiest and quickest means to make money.

Of course with the recent liberalisation policy which has resulted in abundance of goods and commodities in the market, trading as a sole income-earning venture is losing its attraction and gradually fading out as a lucrative business. What might happen is that people in the retail trade for whom business was already 'dead' will simply cut and run in the face of crippling tax obligations.

Thus this new wave of taxes will definitely sound the death knell of trading activities for majority of the small scale traders and seriously affect the 'well being' of the big scale traders.

BUSINESS	OLD TAX (per annum)	NEW TAX (per annum)
SuperMarkets with turnover (t.o.) exceeding ¢500,000.00	¢500.00	¢100,000.00
Retail Trading Outfits with t.o. exc. ¢1,000,000.00	¢5,000.00	¢50,000.00
Retail Outfits with t.o. between ¢250,000 and ¢500,000	¢250.00	¢10,000.00
Retail Outfits with t.o. not excd. ¢100,000.00	—	¢2,500.00
Wholesale Enterprises with t.o. excd. ¢1,000,000.00	¢500.00	¢100,000.00
Wholesale Enterprises with t.o. not excd. ¢1,000,000.00	¢500.00	¢50,000.00
Grade I Restaurant	¢600.00	¢100,000.00
Grade II Restaurant	¢240.00	¢40,000.00
Video Operators	—	¢100,000.00
Snack Kiosks, i.e. Soft drink dispensers	¢250.00	¢2,500.00
Cinema Houses	¢2,000.00	¢25,000.00
Night Clubs (Towns & Rural areas)	¢3000.00	¢5,000.00
Night Clubs (Cities and Urban areas)	¢5,000.00	¢10,000.00
Casinos in Accra-Tema (per table)	¢24,000.00	¢120,000.00

CSO: 3400/1051

GHANA

NEW INVESTMENT CODE ANALYZED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 19 Aug 85 pp 14-16

[Article by Poku Adaa]

[Text]

The PNDC Secretary for Finance & Economic Planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway has described the recently published Code of Investment as a "palliative and constructed investment code which can quickly attract investors". Our correspondent POKU ADAA reports.

Delayed several times, its publication postponed, the Investment Code of the PNDC, popularly called Law 116, was published on 17 July, 1985. At a press conference in Accra, the Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning described it as a palliative and constructive investment code which can quickly attract investors. The publication of the code thus ends two to three years of vacillation and uncertainty over what new sets of conditions are going to guide domestic and foreign investments in this country or, indeed, whether it was going to be a blue-print for new sets of ideas to boost the rate of investment and open up business activity in the country.

And it has turned out, the chickens have definitely come home to roost in that the code has no aura of novelty about it and is no different from similar grand designs of almost all previous governments of the country: the desire to encourage local and Ghanaian entrepreneurship. The main thrust of the code centres on the principle of indigenisation by partnership and offers a blunt

instrument for local control over foreign investment, which is no different from similar enactments of past governments. The exception, perhaps, is that in this case Law 116 does not cover petroleum exploration and production, and the mining industries.

The code enacts the establishment of a National Investment Centre to be run as a state agency and shall identify and promote investment opportunities, administer all tax concessions, obligations and benefits for enterprises established under the aegis of the code. The NIC shall be the institution to ensure that the terms of the code are complied with at all times. (NB: A National Investment Centre (NIC) has been in existence since the time of ex-President Limann when the Capital Investment Board was re-constituted into the NIC.)

The 20 areas of economic activity which the code has reserved wholly and solely for Ghanaians include: retail and wholesale trading unless such business is carried out as a supermarket or departmental store with more than

Past legislation on investment in Ghana have often times been bedevilled by sheer bureaucracy and long delays in the granting of licences and processing of applications, a practice which easily frustrates any would-be investor

\$10.5 million capital; taxi service and car hire operations; produce brokerage unless employed capital is not less than \$0.5 million; advertising and public relations business; booking shops including pool betting and lotteries; estate, travel and lighterage services; commercial land passenger transport business; operation of beauty saloon; manufacturing business involving cement blocks, tailoring, textile printing, tyre retreading, suitcases, bags, etc, other than for export; and agency or representation of foreign companies unless the enterprise has an employed capital of not less than \$0.5 million.

Specific concessions and benefits are promised to investors in the "Priority" categories. These are:

(1) Agriculture, including processing: guaranteed land use, custom-duty free imports of machinery and plant equipment, corporate income tax of 45%, an investment allowance of 10% and special income tax rebates for agriculture of tree crops, poultry and livestock.

(2) Construction and building especially for road and housing projects: Customs exception on initial imports, investment allowance of 7½% p.a. and depreciation of capital allowance of 50% in year of investment and 25% in subsequent years.

(3) Tourism: concessions apply to only where enterprises are net foreign exchange earners in which case there shall be exemptions in custom duties for initial imports of plants and equipment and also there are tax and rate rebates on building properties.

(4) Manufacturing Industries: preference will be granted to (a) where products are for export, (b) where local raw

materials are entirely utilised, (c) where the industry produces machinery such as agricultural tools, spare parts and machine tools. Exemption from custom duties, investment allowance of 7½% p.a. and capital allowance of 40% in year of investment and 20% in subsequent years.

Apart from specific benefits granted to these 'priority' areas, certain generalised incentives are offered to all prospective investors. These include tax rebates for enterprises which take definite steps to support scientific research, locate themselves in rural areas, undertake development of infrastructure in remote locations and which are labour intensive and able to create employment.

Furthermore the code provides that foreign exchange earning enterprises may be allowed to operate external accounts which can retain at least 25% of earning obtained. Also immigration quotas will be granted for the employment of expatriate personnel who may in addition enjoy what is described as 'selective alien employment taxes'. Transfer of dividend rights, machinery for settling disputes between an investor, local or foreign, and the NIC are enshrined in the code.

The final insertion which will, of course, be of interest to potential investors is the minimum capital of US\$100,000 which a non-Ghanaian must possess before even his application for licence to operate can be considered. For a joint venture between a Ghanaian and a non-Ghanaian, the minimum capital of US\$60,000 will be required.

Of course, getting lofty ideas onto paper is easy. Seeing that it works is another. Past legislation on investments in Ghana have oftentimes been bedevilled by sheer bureaucracy and long delays in the granting of licences and processing of applications, a practice which easily frustrates any would-be investor.

And frustration there will be because of the unusually large number of restrictive clauses and tight conditions that might pose real hurdles for foreign investors, especially where a project officer of the NIC will have to use his discretion to decide which are "bad" or "good" projects, or tight time limits within which operations are to com-

mence which may pose problems if an investor decides to take the 40% reduction in income tax to begin from scratch in a rural area.

What the code did not specify is the fate of foreigners who are currently running businesses now solely reserved for Ghanaians. This is a potential source of conflict and a breeding ground for bribery and sabotage of the success of the new code.

CSO: 3400/1052

GHANA

ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM TURNS BLUE

London TALKING DRUMS in English 19 Aug 85 p 14

[Text] That Western financial institutions have propped Ghana's ailing economy is no understatement. The latest, but by no means the last loan solicited from foreign financial institutions by the PNDC government was signed on July 24th for SFr 20 million from the Swiss government, reportedly as a component of the Paris Donor Conference Pledges to Ghana. More have been taken and more are to follow.

"The 'generosity' of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) started with the December 1983 Donors Conference held in Paris at which nearly \$145 million of loans were promised to Ghana. A year later, more loans were pledged to the tune of \$450 million plus additional support of \$75 million to develop an export programme.

The IMF granted Ghana in addition, a loan of \$236 million in 1982 and \$355 million in 1983 while the World Bank proposed to send an additional \$200 million to rehabilitate the Railway network. Besides, the International Finance Corporation is supporting the Mining and Wood industries particularly a \$120 million for a major goldmining company. The utilisation of the loans have been conditioned by steep austerity measures which have reduced the purchasing power of the ordinary person, but the government continues to wallow in self-deception of 'moderate growth'.

A *Peoples Daily Graphic* report of 20th July quoted the Secretary for Finance & Economic Planning as saying that the rate of inflation has dropped from 122.8% in 1983 to 39.6% in 1984 and expected to reach 20% by the

end of the year. The World Bank has described the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) as one of "encouraging progress", while the British Foreign Secretary has recommended Ghana's

"Success story of bold decisions of devaluations and high agricultural prices" to developing countries while addressing the Royal Commonwealth Society in London.

The facts existing inside the country however contradict these impressions of success and progress being bandied about in international circles. The massive successive devaluations of the Cedi, the removal of subsidies, the increases in prices especially of petrol and of nearly all commodities conceivable have created critical conditions in Ghana despite the doubling of the minimum wage and the increase in producer price of cocoa. The new level of taxes announced recently for private and small businesses are likely to even further reduce the purchasing power of the ordinary person.

There have been rumblings from the labour unions and from the plethora of 'progressive movements' who see the economic recovery programme and the austerity measures as 'cowering in the face of IMF and World Bank prescriptions'. The Trades Union Congress has been reported as saying that the ERP in its third year has not brought any hope to the working people. An Official of the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union believes that "the laying off of workers especially within the Ghana Cocoa Board is likely to accentuate the terrible social conditions prevailing in this country".

The June 4th Movement has also been quick to point out that the existing Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) is turning *blue* instead of *red* and that imperialist economic policies are being pursued. The New Democratic Movement concurs that the easing of controls on imports and the liberalisation of trade have produced expensive goods on the market which workers are not capable of buying.

Despite these, the Finance and Economic Planning Secretary remains completely obsessed with "how to obtain private investors into the country". The recently published Investment Code is an indication of his line of approach.

What has happened in this country within the past month is what is going to intensify the critical conditions of life in this country. There have been increases in hospital charges, a new Road development Levy (road tax) has been instituted, there are confirmed reports of hefty increases in school fees to come into effect before September, all of these quite apart from current increases in domestic utility services, viz, electricity, water, etc.

In all these, it is the taxpayer who is shouldering the burden and there does not seem to be an end to it. In fact the austerity measures have only just begun, and it has begun with the call on every citizen to pay *directly* for health, education, road usage and travel, domestic utilities, etc. The question is why do people have to pay tax on their incomes under such circumstances? At a recent seminar on child education, a questioner posed the obvious question: 'What benefits do we get from paying income tax if the ordinary person cannot seek a relief, however short term, for his children's education?'

The pity of it all, come to think of it, is where is the public forum for expressing one's views even on the 'methods' of public spending? A popular weekly newspaper expressed a similar thought: "... We are a far cry from a national consensus as to objectives, methods and procedures in matters dealing with the economy. The 'participatory-decision making' stance of the government seems to have been thrown to the wind".

CSO: 3400/1052

GHANA

STATUS OF NORTHERN REFUGEES DESCRIBED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 12 Aug 85 p 16

[Article by Poku Adaa]

[Text] *The irony of humanity's existence, the paradox of our struggle for unity and cooperation. Our correspondent POKU ADAA reports on the influx of refugees from drought stricken sahelian countries against the backdrop of the expulsuon of Ghana's own nationals from neighbouring countries.*

At first it seemed funny seeing the streets of Accra besieged by the lean, frail, and worn-out faces of strangers from the North actually, refugees who have escaped the effects of drought and severe hunger in their far-away countries of origin viz Chad, Mali, Niger, Mauritania, Ethiopia, etc, and have trekked down to Ghana where they hope to make their lives better and more comfortable.

From their initial congregation in Accra, they have now spread widely to all parts of the country and can be found roaming in provincial cities and towns. Now the influx of these 'strangers' and their presence in the streets and on the highways is pathetic and highly depressing. And in the streets, at lorry parks and sports stadia, they beg for money to survive. To them begging for alms when one is in need is a Koranic prescription which they find normal. It is the tiny ones, three-year-olds to ten-year-olds and the teenage girls who are aggressive in their tactics to demand money.

They will grip your skirt or trouser and will stick to you like a leech until you part with some money.

It is their stubborn persistence, often bordering on annoyance in soliciting for money and their superb ability to pick up and use local dialect phrases that is winning them the war of survival. "Owura, me sere wo, kye me sika!" "Papa, okom de me, ma me sika", "meye mmobo fa sika bra," etc. etc. The women are adept in evoking sympathy, through various postures. A woman will often exhibit a lean malnourished baby pulling at deflated breast, while the tiny kids will be clutching their tummies. The men on the other hand stay in the background and wait to shepherd their begging flocks to any available shelter — bus stops, mosques, farmsteads, market stalls, etc, etc, when the days begging is over.

Altogether there are about 4,000 refugees from the Sahelian countries in the country at the moment. This was disclosed by Warrant Officer Salifu

Amankwa, an official of the Accra City Council. He revealed that there are Local Authority plans to integrate the able-bodied among them into farming and trade apprenticeships such as shoe repair and tailoring. The Accra City Council, he said, has acquired a plot of the Accra plains near Nsawam to enable some of the refugees to begin the "serious business of life itself".

In parts of the shanty (slum) districts of Accra such as Nima, Pig Farm, Medina, etc the refugees are reported to be housing in dinghy quarters up to between 30-60 per a 'household'. Measles, whooping cough and other diseases are decimating the children according to recently published medical reports from major hospitals in Accra.

Initially, Ghanaians welcomed them with open arms and they assumed attention and prominence over local beggars although the public, looked upon with an admixture of contempt and sympathy, most probably because few Ghanaians could look such apparent long-suffering in the face. The euphoria of hospitality is fast vaporising and tolerance of the ordinary man towards these refugees is now at low ebb. What is noticeable is that their young women — and very beautiful women they are even in their tattered garbs — are not promiscuous.

It is said that many a womaniser who had attempted to woo them into their homes with money have had their money thrown at them.

Right now they are at the mercy of the church and state charitable institutions which are doing their best to cope. Several organisations within the Catholic church are constantly clothing, feeding, sheltering and maintaining groups of the refugees scattered all over the country. The Catholic weekly, the STANDARD, in a recent issue viewed the feeding of moslems by christian organisations as a noble effort to build the bridges of moslem-christian rapprochement and dialogue to create a peaceful co-

existence and fraternal cooperation and to wipe out the century-old animosity between these two great religions of the world".

Still, there does not seem to be an end to the influx of these refugees. They are arriving in their thousands daily which has resulted in the people calling on the central government to take action. Following the protests by the National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS) to "curtail the eyesores on our streets", the Ministry of Interior has promised to institute regular immigration checks to stem the tide of the flood. The Ministry of Social Welfare has called on Ghanaians to show their usual compassionate spirit and tolerate the refugees. Government action so far has been forthcoming from an appeal for international assistance to deal with the influx.

In fact, it is on record that the Head of State J. J. Rawlings himself has appealed to every Ghanaian home and family to accept one family of refugees. His appeal has so far yielded no response.

The fact of the matter is that the refugees have shown no noticeable inclination to work for their living when it appears to them that they can make more begging than sweating on a farm. Again, the possible use of skills such as cattle rearing which some of them may possess is being under-utilised because government has taken no concrete steps to rehabilitate them.

The recent expulsion of thousands of Ghanaians from Nigeria and other West African countries which resulted in the death of scores of Ghanaians have created a negative attitude to this refugees. Said one "Agege Returnee" at Kumasi: "When we go to other people's countries they beat us, steal our property and drive us out like goats. Why should we accept other people into our midst? At least we worked for our living while we were there". It is a typical feeling that is bound to increase as the days go by and as the refugees keep on hoping that

government will allow them to stay here (in Ghana) for good.

Meanwhile, several charitable organisations keep donating towards the programme. They include the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, World Vision International, National Mobilisation Committee, Seventh Day Adventist Mission and the Ahmadiyya Movement.

CSO: 3400/1051

GHANA

POLICE SPECIAL GUARD UNIT DISBANDED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Victoria Odoi]

[Text]

MR KOFI Djin, the PNDC Secretary for Interior has announced the decision of the Police Council to disband the Special Guard Unit of the Ghana Police Force for misusing their powers.

At a meeting with officers and men of the Police Force at the Police Headquarters yesterday he described some of those in the unit as "the worst type of men that can be recruited into the force".

During the meeting at which various opinions were aired on subjects like recruitment, promotion and retirement, the Secretary agreed that there should be a way of handling people recruited into the force in order not to frustrate them.

According to the Interior Secretary, the Police Force is collapsing and ap-

pealed to all policemen to play their individual and collective roles towards its restructuring.

Mr Djin also noted that there is the need for a clear-cut procedure for recruitment in the Police Force so as to avoid undesirable elements in the force.

He said that promotion in the force should also be on merit because it cannot be based solely on examinations.

Though he agreed with contributions that the Police Force is deprived of facilities he stressed the need to make good use of the few facilities in the system.

"This is because no foreign country will service our security system," he said and noted that what few facilities are available are what the present economy can generate.

CSO: 3400/1047

FOUR MAIN UNIONS AGREE TO FORM CONSULTATIVE FORUM

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Aug 85 p 8

[Text]

THE country's four main mass workers organisations yesterday agreed in principle to promote further discussions on the formation of the National Consultative Forum of Ghana Labour (NCFGL).

The organisations — the Trades Union Congress (TUC), Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT), Civil Servants Association and the Ghana Registered Nurses Association — reached this agreement at a meeting held at the Hall of Trade Unions in Accra.

According to a communique issued after the meeting, the representatives of the organisations considered the desirability and necessity of co-operation on all common issues facing the working class of Ghana.

The communique declared: "after exchange of experiences and opinions the meeting, in principle, agreed to promote further discussions on the formation of the National Consultative Forum of Ghana Labour".

It said the meeting directed all the four organisations to discuss the issue

with their executive members for a mandate for further participation in the full session of the forum fixed for September 26, 1985 at the same venue.

The communique was signed by Mr Augustus Kwesi Yankey, Secretary-General of the TUC, Mr. Mike Senoo, First Deputy General Secretary of GNAT, Dr Victor Narh, Chairman of the Interim Steering Committee of the Civil Servants Association and Mrs Margaret Kissi of the Ghana Registered Nurses Association.

Each of the four bodies was represented by three delegates. — GNA.

CSO: 3400/1047

GHANA

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COUNCIL'S COMMITTEES REORGANIZED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Aug 85 p 16

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text]

THE Environmental Protection Council (EPC) has reorganised its technical committees to make them more efficient and also ensure effective co-ordination of activities.

The eight committees which deal with all aspects of the country's environment have members drawn from organisations including the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the universities, government departments and the ministries.

Dr B. W. Garbrah, acting Chief Executive of the EPC who disclosed this in an interview on the country's plans for effective and continuous environmental assessment and protection, said the broad function of the committees is to assist the EPC to evolve action programmes on the environment.

Committees

He named the first committee as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Committee which is the central body to receive recommendations from the seven others and make further recommendations to the EPC on the procedures and the administration of EIA.

He explained that the EIA will include not only assessment of the physical aspect but the socio-economic as well and would not look at only the harmful effects of activities but the good effects such as job opportunities and social amenities that can be provided for settlers from an industrial establishment.

The EIA Committee which is to be chaired by the Chief Executive of the EPC, among other things therefore is to advise the council on environmental quality standards, guidelines, codes of practice and norms for management of the environment as proposed by relevant committees.

The 14-member committee includes representatives from the Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning and Health, Attorney General's Department, Ghana Investment Centre and Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE).

Other committees are the Committee on Human Settlements, chaired by Mr C. N. K. Boateng, Director, Town and Country Planning; Natural Ecosystems Committee, chaired by Prof George Benneh, Pro Vice-Chancellor, University of Ghana, Legon which among others is to advise the council on strategies for the identification of the possible effects of economic activities on Ghana's natural resources such as minerals, soils, vegetation, game and wildlife and other natural resources.

The others are the Environmental Education Committee, chaired by Mr E. A. Haizel, Institute of Adult Education, University of Ghana, Legon; Toxic Chemicals Committee, chaired by Dr S. E. A. Ntifo, Ghana Cocoa Board, and Marine and Coastal Ecosystems Committee to advise on, among others, national contingency plans for the protection of Ghana's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) against pollution and accidents at sea.

Chairman

It is being chaired by Mr M. A. Mensah, Research and Utilisation Branch, Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture.

The rest are the Industrial Pollution Committee, chaired by Dr L. A. K. Derban, of the Volta River Authority and the Water Management Committee chaired by Nii Boye Ayibotele of the Water Resources Research Institute and it is to provide co-ordinating machinery for bodies dealing with the use and management of inland water resources so as to ensure their environmentally sound exploitation and management.

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO FUND MAINTENANCE OF MILITARY FACILITIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 23 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The Deputy Minister for Operations at the Ministry of Defense, Col Jackson J. Paye, has appealed to government for "substantial funds" to maintain military facilities around the country.

According to a defense ministry release, Minister Paye made the appeal Wednesday at the dedicatory program of a workshop conducted at the Barclay Training Center here.

Minister Paye thanked members of the Engineering Battalion of the Armed Forces of Liberia for their dedication and hard work in constructing the building.

He then presented the keys of the building to Assistant Chief of Staff Col Arthur Bedell, who deputized for Army Chief of Staff Henry S. Dubar.

Earlier in remarks, the Assistant Defense Minister for Civil Works Colonel Blayee, described the program as "historic", and lauded the engineering battalion for its good work.

CSO: 3400/1041

LIBERIA

NATIONAL BANK ISSUES NEW BANKING GUIDELINES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Aug 85 pp 3, 6

[Text] A confrontation seems to be brewing between the National Bank of Liberia (NBL) and commercial banks over deposits requirements.

For some time now, several local banks have been steadily increasing their minimum deposits for opening and maintaining savings and checking accounts.

For example, the Chase Manhattan Bank in Monrovia recently startled customers by its decision to hike its minimum savings account deposit from \$2,500 to \$7,500.

That of the International Trust Company reportedly stands at \$1,500, TRADEVCO, \$2,000, and Citibank, \$10,000.

The NBL however delivered a swift blow to these institutions on Monday when it announced new ceilings as minimum deposits requirements for savings and checking accounts.

Effective 1 September, the NBL said it will be illegal for any banking institution to require a deposit of more than \$100 to open a personal savings account or more than \$1,000 to open a personal checking account.

The NBL also stated that the minimum for opening and maintaining a business checking account should not exceed \$5,000.

According to the NBL, several local banking institutions already accept and open accounts at much lower amounts than what it has stipulated.

The NBL said it will encourage these institutions to maintain their prevailing rates as it is in conformity with national development objectives and accommodates small depositors.

The NBL promulgation of new banking requirements issued Monday, were in accordance with INA Decree No 5 which authorizes the bank to regulate activities between financial institutions and their customers.

Meanwhile, the decision to maintain a minimum savings account of \$7,500, and above at the Chase Manhattan Bank here, was a move aimed at keeping the bank operational, as well as curtail further losses, Chase Manhattan General Manager Robert Welch said here Monday.

Mr Welch told the Liberia News Agency that management took the decision as a result of external problems which the bank could not control.

He said such constraints had already imposed a loss of over five million dollars on the bank in the past 2 and 1/2 years.

Mr Welch cited that the decline in the price of Liberia's principle export earners and a "shrink" in investment in the country had affected the Liberian economy, thus reflecting on the Banking circle.

Mr Welch, who said there were "no easy answers" to the problems whose roots lie in external economic and financial forces, pointed out that the move was taken by management to "make sure that we can stay."

He observed that government was exerting concerted efforts to revive the economy and solve problems in the banking circle.

Mr Welch, however, said the problems were inherited by the present government, and because the price of the nation's export earners cannot be influenced, the problems still maintain "no easy answers."

The bank notified its customers last month about its decision to increase deposit rates and opted to issue manager's checks to customers with accounts below the minimum category, or re-open their accounts at another local bank if they wished to continue receiving banking services.

The bank also declared more than 50 employees redundant "with benefits according to their employment terms."

Many customers who were affected by the decision questioned the rationale behind the move which is being made public for the first time.

In a related development, Information Minister Carlton A. Karpeh has clarified that the Cabinet advised Liberians to open savings accounts not only at the BCCI, Agricultural Cooperatives and Development Bank, and the National Housing and Savings Bank, but also at TRADEVCO and Miridien banks.

In press release issued by the Information Minister Monday, Minister Karpeh said the omission of the two banks in an earlier press release issued last Friday, was a typographical error.

He said the Cabinet had agreed unanimously with members of the executive committee of the INA, under the chairmanship of Head of State Samuel K. Doe that in a developing country such as ours, it is impracticable and economic strangulation to require that average Liberians should have a minimum of \$5,000 to \$10,000 as a condition for opening savings accounts in some banks.

Such requirement may be appropriate in developed countries where the per capita income and savings capacity are much higher than in Liberia, the release said.

Therefore, Minister Karpeh said Liberians are again called upon to desist from "supporting any person or establishment within our midst which insists on imposing stringent conditions at so crucial a time such as we now face in our country's history."

CSO: 3400/1041

LIBERIA

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO PAY FOR REPLACEMENT PASSPORTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Aug 85 p 3

[Text]

Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman has said that officials of government wishing to replace lost diplomatic or official passports would be required to purchase new passports at a price to be determined by government.

In a letter to Information Minister Carlton A. Karpah last Friday, Minister Eastman said this move had been necessitated by the frequent request made of late to the Foreign Ministry for the replacement of lost or misplaced passports.

Minister Eastman has meanwhile called on officials of government holding official or diplomatic passports to ensure that they are properly secured.

-- LINA

CSO: 3400/1041

LIBERIA

TRIBUNAL CHAIRMAN IN SIRLEAF TRIAL FINES JOURNALISTS

AB292115 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Two Liberian journalists have been fined \$300 each by the chairman of the Special Military Tribunal, Major General Alfred Gayflor.

The FOOTPRINTS newspaper reported today that the general imposed the fine yesterday and ordered the two men to deposit the fine into government revenue at the Finance Ministry before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon or be detained at the post stockade at the Barclay Training Center.

The two newsmen are Gortor Kiazolu, a reporter of the FOOTPRINTS TODAY newspaper, and Tingo Mustapha, news editor of the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, LINA. Mr Kiazolu was fined for refusing to reveal his reliable source which released information to him on the trial of former Finance Minister Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, while Mr Mustapha was fined for allegedly failing to release to the press a clarification given to LINA by Chairman Gayflor regarding an alleged derogatory statement he was said to have made to journalists. The alleged statement by the tribunal chairman was reportedly published by the banned FOOTPRINTS newspapers.

According to the FOOTPRINTS newspaper, Chairman Gayflor, who summoned the two journalists to his office yesterday, had earlier imposed \$500 fine on each of them but the paper said that through the intervention of Information Minister Carlton Karpeh, who was also protesting, the fine was reduced to \$300 each.

Meanwhile, sources close to the FOOTPRINTS newspaper say the management of the paper has already paid the \$300 fine imposed on its reporter.

CSO: 3400/1002

MOZAMBIQUE

LISBON CORRESPONDENT SURVEYS CONTINUING CIVIL WAR

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 23 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by K. Matos: "Panorama of a War"]

[Text] "Anti-marxist guerillas place a tight stranglehold around Maputo. Attacks are spread today to targets in all ten provinces of the country. Western sources in Maputo affirm that the capital is practically in a state of siege, since the roads to the north--along the coast and to the west--leading to South Africa and Swaziland, are considered dangerous even when one travels in a military column."

"The capital, with its vast community of foreign diplomats, has become a special target of the guerrillas. The industrial suburb of Matola, to the west, has been the scene of recent nighttime sabotage. On the other side of the bay, in Catembe, the rebels also show themselves able to operate at will. The flash and roar of artillery traverse the distance that isolates this villa of the Hotel Polana, reminding the families of diplomats and their staff who are staying there that security around the capital is worse than ever."

This is the description by James MacManus, a journalist in Maputo for the DAILY TELEGRAPH. The newspaper of the British capital continues, citing MacManus:

"Any trip by road outside of the capital is made only in military columns, but the guerilla forces, using rocket-grenades, have proven themselves to be more aggressive and skillful than the army. Inability to meet the payroll and shortages of food, uniforms, and equipment have contributed to the poor results of the armed forces in combatting the rebels, according to observers."

The war and the poor economy have brought the country to bankruptcy, to the point that, just in order to pay the interest on its debt, Mozambique would need 130 percent of its current exports.

Army: Assaults, Pillaging, Shortages

Another journalist in Mozambique, writing for a Portuguese magazine which specializes in African matters, adds: "During rest periods, the Zimbabweans, well uniformed, draw on combat rations, international soft drinks, and cigarettes. The Mozambicans, empty-handed, turn away, thinking probably of

the plate of "trinca" rice, with nothing added, which is at best what awaits them at the end of the day. It is normal in the combat zone to find soldiers in tattered clothing, with their rifles hanging from their shoulders by a piece of cord, and not having eaten for two days. There is a known case of a company stationed in the province of Tete which, after innumerable and vain appeals to headquarters for food shipments, left for Zimbabwe."

"Many of the atrocities described officially as being practiced by the enemy, are attributed by the local population to the army. In the Manhica zone, where there is an important center of military instruction administered by Tanzanian soldiers, assaults on well-provisioned trucks of Mozambican emigrants and foreigners returning from South Africa are a constant, and, according to the natives, are carried out by the army. There are also many cases in which the rural populations affirm that, having gone to the army base to complain of enemy movement, the response to them has been, 'There are the rifles over there. If you want to, you go and fight them.'"

"The discontentment and indifference, assaults on urban homes and farm houses or graft--the black market--all have reached a new high. Promotions at the middle and lower levels of rank have also given rise to complaints. Favoritism and tribalism are mentioned. 'Promotions are only for them,' lamented one soldier. 'For us who are hungry, and who fight the enemy, there is nothing.' One soldier, exchanging war stories with his friends, alluded to the presence of an enemy encampment. A stranger asked him, 'Aren't you going to go and give it to them?' The soldier looked at the questioner condescendingly, and, pointing to the skin on his arm, said, 'Here's where the problem is. We can't fight against our blood brothers.'"

Another facet of the Mozambican panorama is given to us by the well-known NEW YORK TIMES:

"The continued conflict is paralysing Mozambique, where the government no longer controls the cities and some other positions. A western diplomat affirms that an impasse has been reached where the government is unable to extend its control to the interior, and the rebels are not able to penetrate the cities. On the anniversary of independence on the 25th of June, President Machel said in a speech that the Mozambicans lived in a war situation, and that, 'they don't yet know the peace for which we have always fought.' Diplomats in Maputo also say that the independence celebrations were weak and lacking in spirit."

The Mozambique of today is certainly a country devastated by the war, to a degree never known in the fight for independence, nor even during the Rhodesian incursions. The government troops have tried everything without a significant victory or a determinative position to accent the sense of war. Their attempts to imitate the Gordian Knots of Kaulza have been in vain, and today Samora Machel finds himself in the humiliating position of having to appeal for the urgent intervention of foreign troops to avoid (?) the defeat of the government in the capital.

Observers also describe a certain parallel between today's situation and that of the government of Marcelo Caetano shortly before the 25th of April, 1974.

Just as Caetano did, Machel has adopted a certain "pragmatism" and has proceeded toward hurried reforms which don't change the essence of the system. So, like eleven years ago, massacres occur--perpetrated by the government--trying, and sometimes not trying, to blame the guerillas, and once again the Church criticizes and denounces the violation of human rights. In trying to establish a dialogue with the enemy, and just as Spínola tried to do after the military coup in Portugal, the government avidly seeks a cease-fire without first offering significant political concessions. In 1974, as will be remembered, the powers in Lisbon, compelled by the pressure of war on several fronts, found itself finally obliged to guarantee self-determination and independence to the old colonies before a cease-fire was achieved. Maputo, it is affirmed, committed the same error as Spínola did eleven years ago, when it sought a cease-fire in Pretoria last October without offering any internal political concessions.

So, at the same time that the conflict in Mozambique widens, and weakens the authority of the central government, the chaos and uncertainty evoke external involvement, and sharpen the desire of the neighboring countries, and more distant powers, anxious to establish economic and political roots in a strategic territory in meridional Africa. An almost phantom government in Maputo is deluged with "agreements" and offers of economic "aid" from everywhere, taking the situation out of the country's control.

The pressures and the temptations to intervention by the bordering countries raise again the spectre of territorial rupture, seeking to re-establish through force the old ethnic network ignored by the colonial powers in Berlin in the last century. While Tanzania certainly will try to annex the northern territory, up to the Zambezi river, it is clear that the affinity of the population in the center of Mozambique, bordering on Zimbabwe, and the lack of a natural access for that country to the Indian Ocean, could induce Harare to an absorption of the Mozambican provinces of Manica and Sofala.

The major danger resides in the south. Here, South Africa is the important factor which intervenes in the development of the situation, seeking to annex, or, more diplomatically, to "Bantustanize" Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane. In Gaza, various farmlands placed at the disposition of South African agricultural interests would be distributed, it is affirmed, with the support of British firms, and in Inhambens, South Africa would like to involve itself in the tourism and fishing industries.

According to RENAMO, a force of 1,000 men commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel Marz, in the service of the army and of South African economic interests, it would be ready to intervene in the south of Mozambique in order to "protect" the connections with the capital, and to patrol the high-tension lines of Cahora Bassa. The port of Maputo is already accepted by FRELIMO as being a natural South African port, assisting primarily in the traffic of goods with the Transvaal. On learning of the imminence of interference of South African troops, RENAMO has communicated its intention to execute any "foreign mercenary," a term used to describe all military types who cooperate with and help the FRELIMO regime.

In the release, the eventuality of sending Portuguese troops is made quite clear, as well as the intentions of the CDS, through its leader, Lucas Pires, who forecasts the use of Portuguese military units in Mozambique (in a first phase, only instructors), where they would assist the local army.

Lucas Pires doesn't make any apology for Lisbon's sending of troops, which "assures the protection of Portuguese interests and patrimonial rights in Mozambique." It is emphasized that the British have made available six officials who provide training to the Mozambican military, but that preparation will be carried out in neighboring Zimbabwe.

Sources connected with the Mozambican opposition criticize the position of Lucas Pires, considering him to be a hypocrite in the defense of liberty, since he defends it only in Europe, and as a man of duplicity who offers his collaboration and assistance to those in the Third World who destroy and diddain liberty.

In Lisbon, it is known that RENAMO has cut all of its connections with the CDS as a result of the statements made by Lucas Pires in Maputo; those statements are considered to be "irresponsible" by several sources, and to have been made at a point in time that was sensitive, in that a deputy of the CDS party, Jose Gama, duly authorized by the Lisbon government, was at that time negotiating with the guerrillas for the release of some of the 23 Portuguese citizens who have been confirmed as being in the hands of the Mozambican rebels. The negotiations have specifically to do with the case of a woman and three children rescued by anti-marxist soldiers from a FRELIMO encampment, after the latter forces had attacked a truck carrying the four individuals, and had captured them. The FRELIMO forces are described as maintaining a aggressive attitude toward foreigners and even toward members of their own party, whom they blame for the extreme poverty under which they are obliged to live, and of compulsive military conscription regardless of age and other factors. At the end of last year, on the road to Namaacha, the daughter of the governor of the province of Gaza was killed, along with a Portuguese citizen, several Mozambicans, and a Swiss citizen. The attack which was initially attributed to RENAMO, was later determined to have been a gesture of revenge on the part of FRELIMO troops. Seven soldiers are said to have been executed by FRELIMO as a result of the investigations.

Meanwhile, it is known that on several occasions individuals from the Portuguese government confirmed to the families of the Portuguese citizens that are in the hands of RENAMO that contacts were to be made with the guerillas, but, working with the nationalist organization, we have determined that nothing was done, neither with regard to an ultimate release of the prisoners, nor with regard to obtaining information about the individuals in question.

12857

CSO: 3442/376

JPRS-SSA-85-089
20 September 1985

TWO FPLM OFFICERS ARRESTED IN NIASSA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Two officers of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM), members of the Border Guard Troop Brigade in Lichinga, are under arrest, accused of political and moral deviation.

They are Anselmo Mario Alves, a native of Gurue, Zambezia, who up until the time of his arrest was chief of staff of the Border Guard Troop Brigade Battalion, and Francisco Dinis Lourenco, a native of Tete, who until his arrest was commander of a company in the same military unit.

The two individuals, arrested in Marrupa, where they had gone heading a column, carrying various goods to supply the population in that district and Mecula, were accused of raping women during the journey. In Marrupa, threatening the population with firearms, they arbitrarily imposed the punishment of whipping upon drivers in the column; and they have been charged with consuming alcoholic beverages during the trip.

The two subjects are also accused of opening goods and correspondence accompanying the column; something which resulted in the diversion of 516 blankets, 21 boxes of soap, two boxes of issangas, 46 pots and pans and unspecified amounts of combs, dishes and glasses.

According to Anselmo Mario Alves, chief of staff of the battalion, there is also the aggravating circumstance that they used for their own personal gain 50 contos assigned to help pay the troops escorting the column.

In the case of Francisco Dinis Lourenco, there is the aggravating circumstance of having escaped from jail a day after his arrest, in Marrupa.

Apprised of this incident during his recent visit to Marrupa, the leader of Niassa expressed great shock, severely criticizing the position of those two officers.

"From now on, I don't want to hear any more about this," declared Mariano Matsinha, who called attention to the fact that stringent measures will be adopted against all members of our defense and security forces who commit undisciplined acts, creating instability among the populace.

Mariano Matsinha also stressed the fact that members of the defense and security forces are not allowed to behave in the same way as the armed bandits do, emphasizing that this must never happen again.

JPRS-SSA-85-089
20 September 1985

'OPERATION STOP' TRIAL STARTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] The trial of the cases involving the falsification of documents legalizing imported cars and discovered by "Operation Stop" has now got underway in Maputo. Charged with involvement in various kinds of these fraudulent actions, more than 50 persons have been arrested, including customs officials, business people and others. Hearings began yesterday for just one of these cases, involving co-defendants Anselmo Rodrigo Arrone, a customs official, and Muschin Mahomed Sidik, businessman, accused respectively of the crime of falsification of documents and of the cover-up of that fraudulent act.

The trial is being held at the 9th Criminal Section of the People's City Court, and the trial judge is Dr Sinai Jossef Nhatitima. Anselmo Rodrigo Arrone is being defended by Dr Manuel Saul Muchine and the defense of Muschin Mahomed Sidik is being handled by Dr Francisco Joshua.

The Facts

The accusation, under the jurisdiction of the Public Ministry, says that on 3 November 1984 a Toyota car entered the country, with license plate SD-80-COH, having been temporarily imported on behalf of Issufo Bikha who received it as a gift from Sulemans Bikha, his brother, residing in South Africa.

The recipient of this gift allegedly asked his nephew, Muschin Mahomed Sidik (auto examiner), to take the necessary steps to legalize the car.

However, when Sidik ascertained that legalization through normal channels would be slow, according to the accusation, inasmuch as he would be required to show the car's title and the declaration of the donor, he allegedly decided to resort to the services of his friend, the now accused Anselmo Arrone.

According to the accusation, in view of their friendship, Anselmo did not hesitate to "lend a hand." Thus, without being authorized to do so, Anselmo allegedly filled out the clearance papers, which made it possible for the

accused Muschin Sidik to avoid the obstacle of presenting the required documents and use papers which were completely false in legalizing the car.

Court Produces Evidence

Once the hearings began, the two codefendants were asked to give separate testimony and, in general, their depositions did not refute the accusation.

Both versions indicate that Anselmo Rodrigo Arrone is a customs official assigned to the Mahotas office. Having at an unspecified time met the codefendant Muschin Sidik, his acquaintance, at customs headquarters, located in Baixa, he was allegedly contacted by the latter. He furnished the required information for the documents to Muschin Sidik.

Codefendant Anselmo Rodrigo Arrone admitted having subsequently arranged the transfer of Sidik's documents from the Baixa customs office to the Mahotas office where the car was registered.

According to information given to the court, Anselmo Rodrigo Arrone, in his capacity as checker, does, in fact, have the right to make the necessary entries but only for merchandise valued at not more than 20,000 meticaís. However, the papers accompanying the car indicated a value of 98,000 meticaís, which in itself implied joint approval by customs or the motor vehicle bureau.

This is how, during "Operation Stop," the false registration was discovered and confiscated. During the verification procedure, it was discovered that the number on this registration did not coincide with that contained on the shipping paper on file at the Mahotas office. The number on the false registration applied to another kind of imported merchandise legally registered.

For the clarification of other aspects of the case, the trial was postponed until 31 July in order to confer with the Bureau of Transportation and Motor Vehicle Registration Bureau.

8568

CSO: 3442/375

MOZAMBIQUE

NORTHERN PROVINCES REGIONAL COOPERATION TO INCLUDE ZAMBEZIA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] To coordinate action at the regional level in the military, economic and political spheres, members of the Political Bureau and leaders of the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Zambezia and the governor of Nampula --respectively, Alberto Chipande, Mariano Matsinhe, Mario Machungo and Feliciano Gundana--met a few days ago in an interprovincial session held in Cuamba, in Niassa. This is the first time that Zambezia Province participated in these meetings and it denotes its integration in this project of regional cooperation among the country's northern provinces where the keynote of the questions discussed is the political-military situation and the interprovincial flow of products intended for supplying the people.

The meeting held in Cuamba was coordinated by Army Gen Alberto Chipande, and the representatives of the four provinces also included military commanders and other cadres of the party and state.

A source in attendance at the meeting advised that, during the discussions, formulas for coordination among the northern provinces were defined. The same source pointed out that the conclusions reached at the meeting will provide for better coordination in the military, economic and political spheres among Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula and Zambezia.

The meeting's spokesman explained that this project of regional coordination and the inclusion of Zambezia in the cooperative arrangement among the northern provinces resulted from orientations defined at the fourth session of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO party and the 13th session of the Popular Assembly.

Objectives of the Cooperation Arrangement

To delineate the initial activities of this project of regional cooperation, the leaders of the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa and the governor of Nampula already met in April in Nampula, heading up delegations of the representative provinces.

The meeting also dealt with questions relating to the interprovincial flow of merchandise, the exchange of agricultural products for supplying the people and the function of organizations of state administration.

The coordination of activity at the regional level is viewed by the leaders of the local organizations of the party and state, in each of the provinces in question, as an initiative of prime importance, for it will make it possible to resolve interprovincial problems without resorting to central organizations.

One of the indications of the importance of this coordination among the four provinces is the fact that Niassa has no outlet to the sea for shipping its products. The provinces of Cabo Delgado and Zambezia, in turn, although equipped with ports at their capitals, cannot be approached by ships of large tonnage, being forced to use smaller coastal vessels.

Thus, in the overall picture, the four northern provinces are benefiting to a large extent from the activity of the port of Nacala (Nampula Province) in the shipment of local products and the unloading of agricultural and industrial equipment, fertilizers and products used to supply the people.

Activities Included

In anticipation of these meetings, preparatory committees were formed, made up of party and state officials from the four provinces; their task was to determine the areas which could be benefited by regional coordination and present a number of proposals for immediate action.

At the meeting held in Nampula, the area dealing with the interprovincial flow of material was considered most apt to offer rapid progress, depending, however, on the question of highway security.

According to a source close to the subject, it is obvious that the various subjects brought up at the meetings cannot be dissociated from the region's political-military situation. Therefore, these meetings at the directorate level were complemented by interprovincial meetings for discussion of the question of defense and security.

8568

CSO: 3442/375

JPRS-SSA-85-089
20 September 1985

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION'S TRAINING COURSES DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Marcelino Silva]

[Text] The creation of conditions in companies and organizations whereby efficient economic-financial planning and administration may produce positive results and thereby lead to economic growth is the final objective to be achieved through the reactivation of worker training and upgrading programs carried out under the direction of the National Planning Commission [CNP]. According to the organization's program, one more planning course, of the two scheduled for this year, will be started at the end of this month. The courses are given at CNP's Training Center, located in Bagamoyo District in Maputo, which began its activities in May 1983.

According to CNP sources, the establishment of this center occurred in response to the need expressed by various production sectors scattered throughout the country to upgrade its workers, particularly those working directly in planning and management.

As early as 1981 and 1982, the CNP gave a number of promotional courses at both the central and provincial levels. "It was on the basis of the experience we obtained during those 2 years that we established the center where courses of short duration (4 months) are given," the CNP sources stated.

The center began its activities in 1983 with a course attended by workers selected from the CNP itself and from planning organizations at the provincial level. "However, since the upgrading of workers from those two areas was not sufficient, we thought it essential to respond to the needs of companies and other organizations. In this context, the courses scheduled included workers from a variety of sectors," the source from the center's directorate said.

Simultaneously with the action taken locally, the CNP made it possible to send workers abroad where they could receive training at a relatively higher level in the areas of planning and economic-financial management.

In this regard, our newspaper staff learned that one of the groups trained in Cuba has recently returned home. Its members are again employed in the production sectors which they had left.

Impact of the Courses

"Although it may be premature to draw any conclusions concerning the results achieved in the various sectors employing workers who have completed the courses, from conversations held with some of these organizations, we know that those who received training abroad acquired not only expertise but also a feeling for the economic problems of the companies in which they are employed," asserted the same source in speaking of the importance of the courses and their impact on the economic life of each firm.

Speaking of what should be done to improve the courses, our information source said that there is a library mostly in Spanish, which makes it impossible for the students to use. However, in his opinion, this deficiency has been largely offset through the efforts of the class advisers who have prepared texts to be used during the classes. Moreover, this aspect was mentioned in conversations which we had with some of the advisers.

There Should Be a Teaching Staff

Opinions gathered from some of the advisers who assisted in conducting the classes indicate that there should be a permanent teaching staff which would improve the quality of the courses.

Speaking specifically about their work, three advisers, chosen from various production sectors, consider their participation an opportunity to increase their own knowledge. "But in order for our efforts to produce the desired results, we must increase our knowledge of the particular area which each of us will be directing. One way to do this is to become acquainted with the company in which the student is employed," one of the advisers said.

Pedro Machaieie and Julio Mario Monteiro, two other advisers interviewed by our staff, maintain that the advisers themselves should help improve the courses by preparing texts, "since the center's library is mostly in Spanish, which makes it difficult for most of the students to use."

Moreover, in order for the courses to produce the desired results, our interviewees believe that the selection of the participants should follow a single principle. In this regard, Julio Monteiro said that the academic level of the students should be well-balanced.

"Another aspect which I consider important and which should be observed is the kind of worker sent to the courses. Companies should send individuals who are scheduled to work in sectors associated with planning and administration," said Pedro Machaieie in turn; he also said that the length of the courses should be increased by 2 months.

8568

CSO: 3442/375

MOZAMBIQUE

PORTUGAL TO SEND FOOD, FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Portuguese authorities are exploring the possibility of sending nearly 100,000 tons of potatoes to our country, while the Municipal Chamber of Barreiro, in that country, has announced the granting of financial aid amounting to 100,000 Portuguese escudos for the "Embrace Mozambique" campaign.

An official source said that the potatoes are surplus national production, and added that the problem now is the cost of shipping the potatoes which, in order to remain in good condition, would have to be carried by a ship with a cooling system.

A member of the Committee for Solidarity with Mozambique, associated with the Charity Clinic, disclosed that the potato donations for Mozambique are being made by producer cooperatives, an example of which is the Union of Northern Potato Producing Cooperatives (UCANORTE), which donated 10,000 tons of potatoes.

The donation of potatoes by the producer cooperatives stems from protocols on intervention signed by the producers associations and the National Fruit Board, in which that state agency pledges to pay a price of 12.00 escudos per kilogram.

Moreover, the Municipal Chamber of Barreiro (CMB) granted financial assistance amounting to 100 contos, thereby allying itself with the "Embrace Mozambique" campaign, as a communique released by the local agency announced.

The CMB unanimously decided at its latest meeting to join the "Embrace Mozambique" campaign for the collection of funds to help the Mozambican people in their battle against natural disasters.

The CMB communique also proposed that the competent authorities "see to it that the relations between the two peoples are cordial."

2909
CSO: 3442/386

MOZAMBIQUE

SWEDISH GROUP URGES ITS GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE AID

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The ARO (Africa Group of Sweden) in Mozambique urged the Swedish Government to strive on behalf of greater and constant aid to our country, and to condemn the terrorism imposed on the population by the armed bandits, "in the final analysis a result of the South African policy of destabilization."

The appeal contained in a letter recently sent to the Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme, expresses the great concern of the Swedish cooperants in Mozambique over the fact that several Western countries have not definitely condemned the criminal acts perpetrated by the bandits "overtly established in several Western capitals."

In its letter to the chief executive of Sweden, ARO appeals to the latter to condemn the "apartheid" regime for leading the destruction of which Mozambique has been a victim, and to take action in the international forums to expose the governments giving support to the armed bandits.

The ARO's message notes that the Swedish Government began its aid to the Liberation Front of Mozambique in 1965, and that after 10 years of struggle, with the independence of our country declared, the colonial legacy "has within it failures planned for independent Mozambique." A colonial economy close to collapse, with the flight of most of the trained cadres in key sectors, and both direct and indirect sabotage against vital sectors of the society has been compounded by external aggression, continues that letter from the Swedish organization.

At the 10th year of independence, the letter goes on to say, Mozambique is facing an extremely difficult situation marked by famine and death, for the reasons previously cited, and because of the drought and floods: Schools and hospitals are at a standstill or have been destroyed; there have been attacks on patients and foodstuffs being transported; and the plans to aid the victims of the disasters have been sabotaged by the bandits.

"In this situation, there must be an intensification and an increase in the aid to Mozambique. (...) We are convinced that the Swedish Government will realize

the importance of intensive, constant aid to Mozambique," comments ARO, which considers the position that Sweden has maintained toward Mozambique to date as constructive.

After mentioning the cold-hearted, savage murder of the Swedish citizen, Per Martinsson, who was a cooperant in our country, by armed bandits, ARO declares:

"The murder of the Swedish cooperant (like similar attacks upon Swedish personnel that may occur) should not reduce Swedish backing for Mozambique. The international obligation toward countries such as Mozambique must not yield to the expressions of power from interests desirous of leading Mozambique to another dependence and exploitation again."

ARO's letter concludes by appealing to the Swedish Government to strive for strong, constant support to Mozambique during the 10th year of its independence; taking action in the international forums to have the states backing the armed bandits exposed and isolated; and condemning terrorism resulting from South Africa's policy of destabilization; as well as condemning the destruction for which the "apartheid" government is responsible, wrought against the Mozambican people's efforts for development.

2909

CSO: 3442/386

MOZAMBIQUE

INHAMBANE RECEIVING CONSUMER GOODS TO AID CASHEW MARKETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The state secretary for cashews, Gaspar Zimba, recently stated that Inhambane Province would receive an approximate sum of 100,000 contos worth of consumer goods to be used for the 1985-86 cashew nut marketing campaign. Gaspar Zimba, who addressed the deputies and guests at the 21st regular session of the Provincial Assembly in Inhambane, also remarked that it was the purpose of his trip to this province to observe the results of the cashew nut marketing in the 1984-85 campaign, and to provide details concerning the next one, which officially starts on 15 October.

When the results of the last harvest had been given, the state secretary for cashews announced the main activities on the central level to be carried out in order to evaluate the production and marketing of cashew nuts which, by way of example, already total 12,000 tons in Inhambane.

In fact, Gaspar Zimba said that an integrated cashew development project is already under way, calling for the apportioning of part of the foreign exchange resulting from the almond production for the benefit of the cashew sector itself; in other words, for each shipment of almonds exported, the proceeds are divided into two main parts: one for the state and another for the cashew sector. Gaspar Zimba reported: "Based on this program, visits have already been paid to the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong and India, where consumer goods were purchased for the cashew nut marketing; and it is known that the first unloadings will be made this August."

Also on the basis of this program for integrated development of cashews, which will enable the sector to have a supply of foreign exchange, the Cashew Enterprise financed the purchase of items for native factories, namely, textiles, the production of which will be used primarily in the cashew nut marketing.

The integrated cashew development program also makes it possible to import trucks, wagons and tractors at the present time, likewise for the cashew nut marketing.

The state secretary for cashews announced at that meeting that, in order to solve the problem of fuel, the shortage of which has had a negative effect on

the most recent campaign, the program is creating conditions for providing specific fule for the sector during the coming season.

Also in the same connection, timely imports of spare parts have been made, to recover an entire gamut of transportation facilities and equipment involved in the marketing.

This activity has benefited the most active participants, and it was decided upon by the district and city commissions for mobilization of the cashew nut marketing campaign.

In addition to this project for integrated cashew development, the districts of Zavala, Inharrime, Panda, Homoine, Jangamo, Morreumbene and Massinga are covered by another cashew nut marketing campaign, financed by the government of France, through that country's Central Bank of Economic Cooperation.

The state secretary for cashews noted: "Through this institution, some transportation equipment and consumer goods will be purchased from France for the cashew nut marketing process."

The state secretary for cashews, Gaspar Zimba remarked: "Combining the proceeds from the project financed by the Central Bank of Economic Cooperation, the project for integrated development of cashews and the national production, financed by the Mozambican Cashew Enterprise, Inhambane Province will receive approximately 100,000 contos worth of goods."

2909

CSO: 3442/386

MOZAMBIQUE

MAMBONE SALT SUPPLY TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Over 1,100 of the 5,000 tons of salt which had been held in Nova Mambone, in Inhambane, have already been removed. This information was obtained during the activities of the eighth session of the party's Provincial Committee in Inhambane.

According to that party organ, this action taken in Inhambane is a result of the recommendations for the economic area left to the Provincial Committee members last February.

Also noteworthy among the same recommendations for this very area is the creation of conditions for the exploitation of salt in Lake Banamana, in Mabote. It was noted, in addition, that the Nhamirrengue cooperative in the district of Morrumbene is to become a pilot center for conveying information on the manufacture of bricks, roof tiles and mosaic tile.

In addition to the removal of salt, the eighth session of the party's Provincial Committee in Inhambane found that the action taken by the party members had made it possible to solve many problems hampering production in various sectors of activity. Notable in this respect is the fact that the production of building materials, such as stone, bricks, limestone and others, has acquired greater dynamism in various sections of the province.

There have also been instances of certain members who confined themselves solely to surveying the difficulties existing in the various sectors. In this connection, the first secretary and governor of the province, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, reaffirmed the fact that a party member must seek all options for effectively resolving the everyday difficulties.

Production Control

At its eighth regular session, the party's Provincial Committee recommended to the district committees the introduction, this year, of a control of the production level of each party cadre and worker.

As the aforementioned organ pointed out, this measure is aimed at monitoring the politico-ideological growth of the party's cadres and workers.

At the same session, reports were released on the party's work during the first decade of national independence, and on the activities marking 25 June.

In this respect, a report was submitted concerning the rate of accomplishment of the supplementary plans, the work on which yielded a sum estimated at 13 million meticals.

Over 47,000 persons from all over Inhambane Province were involved in carrying out the supplementary plans.

2909

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JPRS-SSA-85-089
20 September 1985

SILOS SET UP IN BEIRA FOR GRAIN STORAGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] A total of 15,000 tons of corn and wheat, intended for use by the country's central area, is to be stored in Beira in 12 reserve silos built for emergency food supply and inaugurated Wednesday in this city by Marcelino dos Santos, Sofala director. The following were present at the ceremony: Home Trade Minister Aranda da Silva, representatives of the FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization], UNDP [UN Development Program] and WFP [World Food Program] --United Nations organizations--and of the Food Sector Directorate Unit (UDRA); special mention should be made of the presence of the Swiss ambassador to Mozambique.

The Beira silos, lined with steel sheets and having a concrete base and a height and diameter of approximately 15 meters, are the first units built in the country as part of an emergency food supply program calling for the storage of 60,000 tons; similar construction projects are now underway in Maputo and Nacala.

In the case of Sofala, the project, budgeted at \$25 million, was financed by the Swiss Government which assigned the administration to the FAO. The main contractor of the project is Foster Wheeler which subcontracted part of the work to the firms: Construcoes Tecnicas (Portuguese) and Prado Hnos (Spanish). The Mozambican labor was domestic.

The project was started in August 1984 and was completed just recently, having taken 2 months less than scheduled, despite all the difficulties encountered along the way.

The minister of home trade, present at the inaugural ceremony, said that the silos in question "will make it possible in cases of catastrophe not to have to wait for assistance from abroad but immediately provide aid to the people."

He also said that this is "an alternative in the case of a blockage of the access routes or a delay in import procedures; also, it will prevent any interruption in the amount of stock.

"The silos also represent a strengthening of the emergency food supply arrangement, not only for Mozambique but also for the other countries of the area, particularly of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]," said Aranda da Silva, recalling that the project has been under consideration for 5 years as the result of a cooperative effort between the governments of Mozambique and Switzerland and the FAO.

The commission worked during the period 1978 and 1979, and its efforts resulted in the establishment of a series of projects aimed, on the one hand, to assure an increase in marketed production and, on the other, to accumulate a reserve stock of cereals to be used in the case of an emergency.

This was the explanation given to the establishment of a food reserve of 60,000 tons and the need to build the silos in Maputo, Beira and Nacala.

Marcelino dos Santos, the Sofala director, thanked all the organizations involved in the project for their efforts and dedication and asserted that "the existence of a food reserve reflects the country's degree of organization, its ability to foresee and its capability of defending itself against various kinds of difficulties. This is a sign of growth."

Marcelino dos Santos stated that the MOBEIRA workers have a great responsibility in the protection, maintenance and operation of the equipment and suggested that they periodically carry out a program of preventive maintenance.

Switzerland Might Contribute More

The Swiss Government is prepared to grant more aid and financing to Mozambique, according to Herbert Smith, the ambassador of that European country, speaking at the inaugural ceremony held with regard to the first 12 emergency food supply silos in Beira.

"Switzerland is happy to have provided financial assistance in the realization of this project. The 6 million Swiss francs are an investment which, we hope, will help to stimulate production," Herbert Smith said.

He then went on to say, "These silos will always be remembered as bonds of friendship between the countries and people of Mozambique and Switzerland."

8568

CSO: 3442/375

MOZAMBIQUE

HOMOINE DISTRICT FARMERS SHOW RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL CAMPAIGN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 31 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] In the 1984-1985 agricultural campaign conducted in Homoine District, Inhambane Province, the family sector cultivated an area of 4,382 hectares for various crops compared to the 3,918 hectares which were planned. Of the crops grown in the area, only corn, manioc, rice and nhemba beans showed a surplus in the planned areas. Other crops included in the campaign were sweet potatoes, butter beans, peanuts, cotton and horticultural plants, whose planned areas proved to be less than forecast.

With regard to cotton, the failure to reach the goal was due to the weak germinating capacity of the seeds. In the case of nhemba beans and peanuts, the reason for not reaching the goal was the irregularity of the rain which did not permit putting the seeds in the soil at the proper time.

Until now, the production yield of the crops sown reached a total of 11,600 tons, or 3,224 tons more than forecast. The following results were obtained: manioc 10,590 tons, corn 670 tons, nhemba beans 154 tons, rice 130 tons, horticultural plants 50 tons, peanuts 34 tons, sweet potatoes 25 tons, butter beans 5 tons and cotton 3 tons.

Homoine District's state sector did not reach the area and production goals set for the 1984-1985 agricultural campaign. Of the 1,070 hectares planned, only 392 were cultivated for corn, manioc, butter beans, cotton, horticultural products and nhemba beans. Until now, the total production achieved with all the crops sown is 791 tons, compared with the forecast of 4,030 tons.

The reason given for not achieving the planned goal is the delay in seeding due to the lack of rain in both the first and second periods, which lowered the yield per hectare in all crops. Added to this was the lack of machinery in the first period, while, in the second period, new machinery had been received, but there was a shortage of fuel and lubricants.

The cooperative sector also fell short of its goal in the area planted and the production achieved. A total of 198.5 hectares was planted in the present campaign compared with the 310.5 hectares which were planned. Until now,

the total production achieved in the harvesting of corn, manioc, butter beans, peanuts, rice, sweet potatoes, horticultural products and nhemba beans is 223 tons instead of 585 tons forecast.

Altogether, the family, state and cooperative sectors in Homoine District cultivated a total of 5,003 hectares in the present campaign and, until now, the total yield has been 12,738 tons of various products.

The family and cooperative sectors, whose production areas were planned, were equipped as follows: 9,164 hoes, 7,795 machetes, 3,976 axes, 695 horse-drawn plows, 300 shovels, 200 rakes and 15 sprayers.

During the first half of this year, Homoine District marketed the following products: 17 tons of corn, 35.5 tons of copra, 70 tons of nafurra [part of word illegible], 9 tons of manioc flour, 2 tons of unhulled rice and more than 1.5 tons of nhemba beans.

In this period, the process of marketing the people's surplus products was hampered by a lack of articles to be exchanged and of fuel to transport the surplus purchased from the farmers.

In the 1984-1985 campaign devoted to the marketing of cashew nuts, which ended in May, Homoine District purchased about 307 tons of that product. At the same time, in keeping with the program aimed at recovering the cashew trees destroyed by the "Domoina" depression, 3,580 cashew trees were planted.

Homoine District is now made up of 4 communal villages--namely, 25 de Setembro, Chinjinguir, Vavate and Fanha-Fanha, with 1,585 families and a total of 12,286 inhabitants.

25 de Setembro, located in Marrengo, has 369 dwellings built with local material, a day nursery, cultural center, agricultural and consumer cooperatives and health station. Chinjinguir, with 307 houses, has an executive council building, a consumer cooperative, health station, primary school, grinding mill, collective farm and warehouse under construction.

The rural communities of Vavate and Fanha-Fanha, which emerged as the result of the need to resettle certain people who were driven out of their homes by armed gangs, are located in Pembe and Nhaulane, respectively. In Vavate 476 houses were built together with a primary school, first-aid station and executive council building. In Fanha-Fanha there are 431 houses, a first-aid station and an executive council building.

8568

CSO: 3442/375

MOZAMBIQUE

ROLE OF DEMOGRAPHICS IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DISCUSSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] In Maputo, Lourenco Rodrigues, National Statistics Director, now believes that offering studies and programs on demographic issues concerning population trends are also an important basis for national development programs. Mr Rodrigues spoke Friday at the last class of a demography course taught in the national capital over the last three months.

The demography course was organized by the National Statistics Administration in cooperation with the Geography Department at Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM). Dr Aniceto dos Muchangos, Director of the UEM Geography Department, was present both at the first and last class meetings.

A source at the National Statistics Administration said that it was the first course to be taught on the subject since the 1980 census was taken. Over the three-month course, questions were raised about basic techniques and a more or less detailed analysis of national demographic trends.

Students in the course also discussed aspects about the use of more adequate demographic data. During the time in which this first course in demography was offered, two classes on internal migration were taught by foreign consultants employed by Mozambique. A lecture giving an overall survey of demography was also given.

The primary users of statistical data, staff from the Health and Education Ministry, the Secretary of State for Labor and other sectors took part in the course.

This course was part of a cooperative program between Mozambique and the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). This is an international organization which initiated a cooperative program last year to strengthen the Demography Department at the National Statistics Administration and to compile statistical data, reports and studies required to plan social development and the national economy.

The program also calls for the training of personnel in various areas, including information processing. A UNFPA consultant collaborated with the National Statistics Administration in the area of basic demographic data to analyze the status of women, and on the basis of available data, a report on the subject was drawn up.

At the close of the course, Director Rodrigues said that the involvement of the UEM Geography Department was of vital importance for the proper implementation of a demographic study.

8844

CSO: 3442/362

MOZAMBIQUE

BEIRA PORT DREDGING FIGURES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] From June through 6 July the "Rovuma," an EMODRAGA vessel, has dredged over 183,000 cubic meters of sand and mud in the process of maintaining the ship canal to the port of Beira. Of the total, 13,551 cubic meters of sand will be used in the construction of the Ro-Ro [Roll on-Roll off] Pier which is to be built by the rail-port sector in the central region of the country.

At the same time it is furnishing sand for the construction of the new Ro-Ro Pier, the dredging unit is currently involved in the project's hydraulic earthwork at the site.

Jose Fortes, EMODRAGA representative in Beira, who informed NOTICIAS of these facts, added that in addition to the services being performed by the "Rovuma," which is only recently out of drydock in the national capital after a major overhaul, other large-scale operations have been accomplished. For example, Mr Fortes cited a series of on-going maintenance services on the Beira ship channel where sand is earmarked to meet the province's civil and other construction requirements. Because of technical problems discovered during operations, all attention is currently centered on installing a pipe system to perform operations more efficiently.

Technical Problem on the Sofala

The "Sofala," another EMODRAGA vessel, has been semi-operational since 20 June after it suffered slight damage.

The "Sofala" is now anchored at Praia-Nova, where it will undergo repairs of its cable-guide pulleys, which were unable to support excessive weight on the cables during operations and frequently broke down.

Antonius Tholen, a Dutch technician, has been in Beira for a few days to inspect the performance of the dredging unit. According to our source, Mr Tholen proceeded to make a thorough study of the frequent breakdowns being experienced on the unit.

In our source's opinion, the "Sofala" has construction defects. The source added that it had already logged at least two breakdowns since it was acquired by Mozambique from Holland in mid-1983. In addition to the repairs already scheduled, it will be necessary to replace its old pulleys with new heavy-duty pulleys.

8844

CSO: 3442/362

MOZAMBIQUE

INHAMBANE PORT HANDLING FIGURES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Some 104 ships have called at the port of Inhambane between its reopening in October 1980 and May 1985. In that time 84,201 metric tons of general cargo was unloaded and about 29,800 metric tons was loaded.

In order to assure continued functioning at this coastal-trade port, 15 workers were trained in various port specializations and 200 dock workers were recruited. Four conveyor lifts, a tractor, a travelling crane and four binders have been installed.

In 1982 the port of Inhambane handled 350 metric tons a day when cargo generally consisted of logs, sugar, corn, rice, cashews, seasoning oil and copra in heavy-duty crates.

Since 1983, cargo has mainly consisted of necessities in light-weight crates requiring careful handling to load and unload in order to avoid damage, which has reduced volume to 200 metric tons per day.

The Inhambane Railroad has kept the Inhambane-Inharrime rail line in operation. From 1982 through last May, some 92,000 passengers and 11,000 metric tons of general cargo have been carried. In spite of the fact that this sector has been hurt by the shortage of specialized labor, existing workers have been widely used at the head offices to assure continuation of rail service.

These workers, thanks to innovations they have made, have already saved the country hundreds in foreign currency, which would have been spent for the purchase of rolling stock. In fact, they have managed to repair flanges, brake linings on for locomotive units and crankpin bearings, and make hammers, axes, knives and hoes.

The equipment made and repaired has been used on the Inhambane Railroad to produce firewood, and on the locomotives, cars and other rolling stock as well as in other enterprises and factories in Inhambane. Up to now, equipment repaired and produced by workers at the Inhambane Railroad's offices has exceeded 900 contos in value.

In order to keep trains running on the Inhambane-Inharrime line, over 100 workers were given a self-defense course by the railroad.

MOZAMBIQUE

CHOKWE NEEDS TRUCKS TO MARKET EXCESS PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Joao Mosca, director of the Office for the Administration and Coordination of Agricultural Enterprises, stated to NOTICIAS that 20 large trucks a day are needed from now on in Chokwe to ship produce to market in Maputo. With harvests expected to exceed 30,000 metric tons of produce, of which some 20,000 metric tons is to be shipped to the capital, agricultural enterprises in the region do not have the means to ship the produce to markets in Maputo. The Chokwe District and Gaza Province cannot absorb this level of production in their own markets.

According to Mr Mosca, the 20 trucks needed on the Maputo-Chokwe route would also be used to ship products needed for the next season, including at least 5,000 metric tons of seed, fertilizer and pesticides.

In Chokwe Director Mosca said, "We need 20 trucks a day assigned to this program full-time until early December. If we do not have trucks to deliver the produce to market, neither will we have the means to ship in seed, fertilizer and pesticides. At the present time, we do not have the trucks."

Chokwe is currently in the midst of the cabbage and tomato season. Truck owners and other parties interested in helping ship produce may contact Hortofruticola or the Chokwe Delegation in Maputo for further information, said Director Mosca.

Mr Mosca stated that there is excellent communication between the producing sector, Agriculture and Defense in the area. The spirit of mutual cooperation, collaboration, understanding and confidence is high, promoting coordination of efforts so that the goals of each sector are met at all sectors take part in the defense of the country, national resources and enterprises' trucks.

The director of Chokwe enterprises told NOTICIAS, "When a large volume of goods, merchandise and equipment is on the highway, we strengthen our capacity to defend the vehicles. We have also worked with Defense, particularly in the area of food. We have contributed significantly to step up supplies to the Army. During Defense and Security Forces Week (part of the celebration of the tenth

anniversary of independence), we offered the Armed Forces ten metric tons of rice. We made available to the Army 150 metric tons of rice above the normal quotas called for by Logistics, and at prices much lower than prevailing market rates, we allocated the entire production of a state agricultural enterprise producing vegetables.

Agricultural Enterprises Profitable for the First Time

The director of the Office of Coordination stated that for the first time since the creation of the state agricultural sector, enterprises will be profitable in Chokwe. Eight of ten exclusively agricultural enterprises (originating from the restructuring of the Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex) will show a profit.

He also said, "They will be profitable not only because product prices rose after vegetable price controls were liberalized. They would have been profitable even at the old prices because we have increased yields and reduced costs per hectare by improving organization, inspection, administration and management."

Director Mosca believes that these facts are encouraging to the enterprises and their managers. A manager's conscientiousness and dedication increase when he sees that his goals were reached. Thus it is necessary to have stable organizational, political and material conditions so that these goals can be glimpsed if possible by managers who are truly working hard. This is a strong incentive.

Enthusiasm High

Enthusiasm currently being experienced in Chokwe is high, because the region's highest rice yield so far has been attained essentially by Mozambicans. There are indications of pride, very strong motivation, and confidence in our own abilities. But above all there is an awareness that we do not know everything, and that there is still much to learn.

An agricultural technician said during a tour of Chokwe fields that "As a working principle, we will not accept others' experience or new technology on a large scale without first demonstrating them on a small scale. Regardless of methods or technicians, new methods must be proven under our conditions, using our equipment, and our personnel before we apply them because we know that we have experience that can be trusted."

8844

CSO: 3442/362

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

QUELIMANE GREEN ZONES SUCCESSFUL--New agricultural techniques put into practice by officials with the Green Zones of the city of Quelimane, in Zambezia Province, are thought to be the main reason for considerable interest on the part of farmers in buying nursery plants whose sale has already earned the Green Zones Office more than 160,000 meticals. According to a source from this office, nursery plants were offered for sale at three recently opened test plots to assist farmers in the Quelimane area. However, in Maquival, where Nursery No. 3 is located, 189,900 nursery plants have already been sold, compared to 120,000 last year. According to the nursery manager, a special demonstration area for various farming techniques and increased seed yields is scheduled to be opened this year. Also planned to be opened this year at Nursery No. 3 in Maquival is an additional area where crops designed mainly for animal feed will be introduced. According to the same official, this program will alleviate problems due to the shortage of animal feed currently being discussed by animal breeders in the area. The same nursery has already built a hutch for 40 rabbits and construction of a pig pen is expected in the near future. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 85 p. 8] 8844

CSO: 3442/362

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

FOREIGN CAPITAL ENTERING COFFEE, CACAO, CONSTRUCTION SECTORS

Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 20 Jul. 85 p 21

[Text] Two Portuguese business groups are in negotiations with the Sao Tome government regarding concessions for exploitation of the coffee and cacao plantations of Sao Tome and Principe. The entities involved are the northern group of RAR-Sugar Refineries of Macedo and Silva, and the Lisbon group of Pereira Coutinho.

The initial negotiations are with the administration of the Roca Agua Ise plantation, the most productive agricultural unit in Sao Tome; it was previously administered by the CUF group.. This project will probably be financed by the World Bank.

Meanwhile, the constitution for a mixed Sao Tome-British capital entity was signed this week in Sao Tome. The entity is called the International Construction Company, and its technical staff will probably be Portuguese in its make-up. The contract was signed for the new company by the lawyer, Sousa Tavares, as the representative of the Pereira Coutinho group, which has a majority interest in the group, and by the local government.

The objective of this new construction group, in addition to making the local market more dynamic, is to make this old Portuguese colony more competitive in works and projects on the continent, where skilled labor from the islands is appreciated (especially in Gabon and Angola).

Sao Tome, which recently commemorated the tenth anniversary of its independence, may, as a result of this arrangement, come to be able to sponsor the development of economic relations between Portugal and the countries of the west coast of Africa.

Exploratory contacts are also under way with regard to Portuguese fishing companies; the fishing industry is a sector in which Spanish competition has made itself felt. As concessions against these investments, the Portuguese are prepared to bring order to the market for supplies and for local skilled labor.

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CSO: 3442/376

SENEGAL

ELECTION RESULTS AT 21ST OAU SUMMIT MEETING DISCUSSED

Diouf Elected President

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 26 Jul-8 Aug 85 pp 14-18

[Article by Malick Fall: "A President for the Whole Continent"]

[Text] There are a thousand ways of describing an OAU summit meeting. That held in Addis Ababa from 18 to 20 July, the 21st such meeting, is no exception to the rule. One could for example note the tears of Kenneth Kaunda, the Zambian president. This is a rare spectacle, but nonetheless the finest homage a veteran African leader could pay to the Mwalimu Nyerere, the outgoing president of the OAU. Both have sacrificed the best years of their lives for the independence of their countries and for African unity.

It is also possible to note only the biting comment by Thomas Sankara, calling this summit meeting a "mystification" because it was basically "economic," while all of the problems are political. We shall see. The Burkinabe leader would have been better advised to appear himself to explain his case to his peers. Some more extremist than he have indeed attended OAU summit meetings to deliver speeches more virulent than his, moreover, and the OAU has nonetheless continued to pursue its path. Everyone recalls the violent attack by Mathieu Kerekou, who brandished his cane at Senghor and called him all kinds of names. This was in Khartoum, in the past.

The 21st summit meeting was also that at which the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) underwent its veritable baptism of fire in an international organization, since it now has a vice presidential seat. This is an additional reason for King Hassan II to doubt the good faith of the friends who played this trick on him. The trumpets of recognition of the SDAR will echo in all the capitals of Africa. It is a matter of logic. Meanwhile, if you need to find the fifth vice president of the OAU, please address yourself to...Algiers, where the jubilation must be great.

Finally, it is possible, and certainly normal in Senegal, to note first of all that Abdou Diouf was elected, and unanimously, if you please (although this is always the case in the OUA), as acting president of the pan-African organization. Everything possible has been said and written about this election. Abdou Diouf has even been anointed "president of Africa." And why?

Is it because the chiefs of state, most of them with a putschist mentality and legitimacy based in the end only on their capacity to maintain their positions against and despite all comers, have placed him in this position? One could speculate at length about this "honor" accorded our president. Personalities as outstanding as Nyerere preceded him, but there is also the history of the OAU, and individuals of the Idi Amin Dada sort which holds him back.

With the Senegalese chief of state heading it, the OAU becomes presentable. It is the atmosphere of the times having its effect, and the appearance of a witness is symbolic. The Mawalimu never allowed the IMF into his country, Tanzania, but he has spectacularly reversed himself. The IMF is in fashion, and Diouf has known it for a long time. The "president of Africa" owes it to himself "to be someone fashionable." And now he is. The young people for their part will say that the OAU now has a president who is "plugged in." He is liberal, he is realistic and he is not old or, which comes to the same thing, he is not among those numerous "fathers of independence" from the sacred and "glorious" past. In short, Diouf is a "computer boy," as the phrase went in India after the arrival of Rajiv Gandhi and his friends. But a computer needs a program, and it is not thanks to this OAU business that the "continental leap" can be made economically. The Senegalese chief of state is in an excellent position to see this. His country is a member of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]. This organization is smaller and more homogeneous than the OAU, and yet there is always something to prevent it from functioning smoothly. The World Bank knows something about this. Implementing an economic project involving several states in the ECOWAS is like squaring the circle. The Senegalese chief of state will do no worse than his predecessors, but it will be difficult for him to do better. This leader, who has given himself 5 years to achieve a program of structural economic and financial adjustment in a country of 6 million inhabitants, has less than 365 days to "adjust" Africa to what it should be. The time period is too short. This is indeed hard to swallow, but there will be no miracle. That is the way the OAU is organized.

It is true that an appeal for a return to principles is always possible and will be made. Self-sufficiency in food must be achieved. This is a principle, but no one says when or how (with apologies, it is necessary to invest 25 percent of the state budgets in agriculture--one can always dream). Moreover, no one is wondering what will become of the other sectors if everyone plunges into the frenetic race for self-sufficiency in food. The African chiefs of state are not even proposing a division of labor on the continental level in order to achieve harmonious development.

And the debt? It must indeed be proclaimed *urbi et orbi* that it will be paid, if what is wanted is to obtain funds from abroad. This is a principle. However, the countries will soon make application separately, if they have not already done so, to the Club of Rome or Paris to win points for themselves, even if they have to force other African countries out in order to do so. African solidarity is rapidly blurred by the need for liquid assets. But this is understandable, for Africa is not strong. And it is regrettable that our leaders wanted to hear none of it when Nyerere made the insidious comment to them that Africa is not too strong because it is so little in debt. The Latin American countries are pleased to be so much in debt that the international

financial bodies are forced to deal gently with them so as not to upset the international system. The proverb is well known: when you owe the bank a million, you lie awake worrying, but when you owe several billion, it is the banker who is the insomniac. Africa has not been able to interfere with the sleep of its creditors.

And what about the Lagos plan of action? It must be implemented. This is a principle. A step was taken with the establishment of a supervisory committee. The plan is admittedly good and efficient, and thus not feasible. This is a political problem.

The Lagos plan of action does not seem to be based on a real political will on the continental level. The division of labor among subregional complexes and among geographic zones, the recycling of surpluses on African territory--all these are needs which will have to be met sooner or later, when our leaders become aware of the precarious position in which we have put ourselves by the consecration of our microstates.

One specific step in the program assigned to President Abdou Diouf is the launching of a special urgent aid fund for combatting the drought and famine. The establishment of this body at the 20th summit meeting on the initiative of Algeria should be given the praise it merits. It was necessary to show that the OAU does not want to remain on the fringes of the international community, and particularly the Western countries, in terms of the aid provided to the starving people on this continent. Obviously, the modest level of the funds available is a worry. By way of comparison, the rock concert organized in Philadelphia and Wembley by Bob Geldorf brought in more money (about 25 billion CFA francs) than the voluntary contributions of the African nations to this special fund. But it should be made clear that while the Geldorf concert was a one-time affair, the OAU has embarked upon a long-term action which requires continuing effort. Abdou Diouf is from the Sahel, and one can reasonably presume that he will see to it that the managers of the fund (the ABD [African Development Bank]) make rational use of the modest resources. There is no question of plunging into risky actions.

Convoking a UN General Assembly meeting on the African situation is one of the things the Senegalese chief of state could do. But it is useless to bury one's head. The breakup of the multilateral pact is a reality, and the United States, which is the financial engine of the financial bodies of the UN, rather favors bilateral negotiations. However, such a session would have the merit of awakening the international community a little further, and it might perhaps lead to a dynamics of solidarity among the indebted countries of the Third World, so that they could face up together to the international financial institutions.

In short, the Africa which must be built is found in people's minds. However, the birthing process will be painful. From Dakar to Djibouti, from Tunis to the Cape, the interests are disparate. Here economic rationality comes up against political rationality. What Nigeria wants, for example, would harm Ghana and others of the country's neighbors. The economic integration of Senegal and Gambia, two confederated countries, still remains in the realm of pious wishes. Thus the wish for a homogeneous economic Africa will remain

what it is, in other words a desire the execution of which rests with the OAU. But it must be an OAU of the peoples.

Diouf's Secretary General

We have heard the story about the man who, after seeing a film about the beauty of which all the critics had rhapsodized, idly asked these brilliant thinkers: "Did you see the chicken which crossed the village square without the director noticing?" For him, the chicken was of greater interest than anything else. There were also a goodly number of people outside our continent who plunged their pens in gall to describe the inability of the African chiefs of state to find a successor to Edem Kodjo as secretary general of the OAU. They are likely to content themselves with saying: "Did you notice how long it took to elect the Nigerian minister of foreign affairs to his new post?" There is little satisfaction in this.

And thus, then, the OAU has a secretary general elected in accordance with the required procedure. It would be interesting to know who elected him, because the existence of two candidates must certainly have provided the occasion for schism in some of the delegations. There was Alioune Blondin Beye of Mali and Ide Oumarou of Niger. Two French-speaking leaders, two natives of the Sahel, supported in principle by these same countries, with the English-speaking countries and those too far from West Africa to have definite preferences as arbiters. Niger finally won, since Seyni Kountche held many trump cards. He sacrificed the position held with the PANA, with the Senegalese candidacy supported by at the ABD, to get Oumarou elected. His candidate had the ECOWAS behind him, which is paradoxical, moreover, since Mali was, after all, in the running. In fact, what seems to have favored his candidacy was above all the election of Abdou Diouf to head the OAU. Blondin and Mali are too close to Senegal for the delegations to fail to fear an entente cordiale between Senegal and Mali. It would not be surprising if the withdrawal of the candidate from Mali had followed a request from the Senegalese chief of state to his counterpart in Mali to put an end to it once and for all. Diouf wanted a general secretary, and he got one. For did he not say to his colleagues that he could not leave Addis Ababa until the matter was settled? Moreover, this reminds one of the urgings of Emperor Haile Selassie to his peers, when he asked them not to leave Ethiopia until an OAU charter had been drafted. That was in 1963.

Thus Ide Oumarou will replace Peter Onu. The latter deserves praise. He spared no effort to guarantee the success of the 21st summit meeting. He traveled the length and breadth of Africa to plead the case of the OAU. If the candidacies were an individual matter, no one could find objective reasons to oust him from his post. His handicap is that he is a Nigerian, and his superior, Bukhari, rendered him no service by expelling thousands of Africans from Nigeria. And then, if Peter Onu had been elected again, it might have been feared that he would become "the voice of Lagos" at a time when Nigeria is finding itself a new power.

Thus the OAU has a secretary general and a president, and what remains is to implement the decisions adopted. If Ide Oumarou wants to do his work in

serious fashion, he must not spare himself, and when the time comes to clear his desk, his hair is certain to be whiter.

Harsh Lesson

JPRS-SSA-85-089

20 September 1985

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 26 Jul-8 Aug 85 pp 16-17

[Article by Moustapha Kane: "The Verities of Sankara"]

[Text] Above and beyond the election of President Abdou Diouf, one of the striking aspects of the 20th [sic] summit meeting of the OAU, in the eyes of numerous observers, was the absence of the chief of state of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara. Although he was not present in Africa Hall, he did without a doubt make his mark, through a message read at the summit meeting by his minister of external relations. This was a message which provoked a certain measure of disapproval.

In the mind of Mr Sankara, who remained in Ouagadougou, his absence, termed a "defection" by some, was because his presence in the Ethiopian capital would have cost his people the equivalent of 10 wells and 20 medical dispensaries. In the message sent to his colleagues, Captain Sankara is also reported to have rejected the insidious dichotomy introduced into the agenda between the economic and the political aspects. According to President Sankara, these spheres are closely linked and it would be proof of intolerable naivete to seek at all costs to separate them. In the view of President Sankara, in fact, the problem of the debt, for example, has more to do with the political will than considerations of a purely economic nature. This diagnosis, hardly shared with the delegations participating in Addis Ababa, is said to have led him to issue an appeal for a unilateral rescheduling of the African debt, in the absence of a general agreement to make a break. Since the debt owed by our continent represents only 1 percent of the world debt, the impact of this decision on the balance of the international financial system would thus be insignificant.

Be that as it may, the remarks made by the Burkinabe chief of state will remain pertinent for as long as our chiefs of state devote all their efforts to focusing attention on details in the course of the sessions for which such a high price is being paid by the African people, so hard-pressed by the daily realities known as famine, illiteracy and malnutrition. It is 5 years since the Lagos plan of action saw the light of day. Nothing has been done to date to implement it concretely. The president of Burkina Faso taught his counterparts a harsh lesson by deciding not to go to Addis Ababa. The time for concessions is past. What is needed now is firmness and intransigence on certain issues in which the future actions of each and every one of us are involved.

5157

CSO: 3419/498

SENEGAL

PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE ASSESSED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 26 Jul-8 Aug 85 pp 3-5,10

[Article by Y. Ndiaye and Moustapha Kane: "House of Cards, or Very Successful Cocktail?"]

[Text] When the government toughens the tone, the political opposition moves to rally its forces. This is how the political landscape in Senegal operates, whenever threats hang over democracy. This tendency toward temporary unity was especially reinforced on the eve of the presidential and legislative elections of February 1983.

During the last 2 years, alliances have formed while others have dissolved. Also, some frameworks for unity of action have emerged amid euphoria before sinking, less than a month later, into a lethargy that has produced dramatic and sad breakups. After the Refusal Front (Front de Refus), which was a response to the "electoral coup d'etat" of 1983, after the Suxxali Rew Mi and the Political Action Unity Framework (CUAPO), today out of operation, what will be the fate of the Senegalese Democratic Alliance (ADS), which held its first press conference on 17 July? Is it one more short-lived movement?

Unlike the Refusal Front, the ADS does have a clear program. It does not assemble a plethora of parties, as did its predecessor. Because its program is clear and the number of members limited to five, it may not experience the muddle of the Refusal Front, where contradictory positions were the rule.

Unlike the Suxxali Rew Mi, the ADS includes the two most representative opposition parties, the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) of Abdoulaye Wade and the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party (LD-MPT) of Abdoulaye Bathily. Certainly, the personality of these two party leaders, with the charisma of Wade and the assertiveness of Bathily, could produce some antagonism and be a brake on the efforts of the ADS. However, it at least gives the Alliance a certain legitimacy and significant influence on the political chessboard, all lacking for the Suxxali Rew Mi and CUAPO. One may wonder, however, what the result will be of the cohabitation of the And Jef-Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy (AJ-MRDN), the Union for a People's Democracy (UDP), the Workers Socialist Organization (OST), the LD-MPT and the PDS.

Indeed, what future can there be in the cohabitation of four Marxist organizations and one bourgeois party, the PDS, even if the latter proclaims a socialism that is called labor-oriented? None, it would appear, particularly since until very recently these Marxists were holding up for public scorn their ally of today, whom they have never regarded as a natural ally of the proletariat.. On the other hand, can the Maoists of the AJ-MRDN long coexist in good understanding with the pro-Soviets of the LD? Certainly, we have noted a recent Sino-Soviet rapprochement. However, will that be enough to smooth out the profound ideological and emotional differences that have long turned the followers of Karl Marx into sworn enemies? And what about the Trotskyites of the OST? Among Marxist-Leninists at any rate, whether pro-Peking, pro-Moscow, or pro-Albanian, Trotskyism is the synonym for international reactionaries.

Thus, in its composition the ADS resembles in many respects a puzzle that is the result of unnatural alliances. Or as someone was prompted to say, at the slightest shock it would collapse like a house of cards. What is certain, however, is that even if it is like a cocktail mixture, ADS has succeeded so well that it may go far. Everything depends ultimately on knowing whether the political will that has been publicly expressed is real.

However, by the very fact that it combines, around the factors that unite it, parties that have been on the field of struggle for more than a decade, does not the Democratic Alliance risk being faced with a problem of leadership and of domination of the united movement by a single party? That is the eternal problem of mass movements, the problem that put to death the Coordination of the United Senegalese Opposition (COSU) and paralyzed the Refusal Front. In any case, there are two factors that can exorcize the devil. They are Abdoulaye Wade and Abdoulaye Bathily, whose two parties will make of the Alliance whatever it will be tomorrow. If each of them is obsessed by leadership of the ADS, then the struggle for domination will win out over the Alliance's chosen objectives.

One can also point out the very noticed absence of the Party for Independence and Labor (PIT) among the founding members of the ADS. As an ally of the PDS since the 1983 elections, one would have expected to find it in the same unifying framework as the party of Wade. Does this absence mean that things are proceeding toward a divorce, a trend observed since the municipal and rural elections of November 1984? On both sides, people maintain the contrary, affirming that the alliance between the two organizations at the same time preserves the independence of each party to decide its response to events. However, this is not convincing.

Challenge

What should be the goal of ADS? To establish a unity, as broad and organized as possible, of all the popular forces to support the demands of the masses and preserve the strongly threatened democratic gains. For, as the current chairman of the ADS, Abdoulaye Bathily, put it: "In face of the perils for our country and our people, a vigorous and effective response is urgently and compellingly called for. However, there cannot be a response commensurate

with the danger ('the spiral of reactionary violence unleashed against the people'), if the democratic and popular forces are divided. It is division that weakens the effectiveness and scope of the current struggles. It is this division that props up the government, enabling it to take the offensive against the people. It is also this division that already enables it to challenge the democratic gains of our country."

The challenge to these gains is reflected in the prohibitions on certain meetings of the opposition, the boycott by the state media, and, in the past few days, the surprise called sectorial launched by the Nation and Development Club (CND). In wanting to regroup the parties on the political chessboard into two currents: on the one hand, the liberals (PS [Socialist Party], RND [Democratic National Rally], MRS [Senegalese Republican Movement], and PLP), and the Marxists on the other, the CND goes further than President Senghor, who himself had identified four ideological currents. By creating the ADS, the founding members have thus given an answer to the CND, which is only the appendage of the PS, according to Master Abdoulaye Wade.

By partially resolving the problem of unity alone, the ADS can certainly claim to be struggling effectively and seriously against the existing government. For the moment, however, it is not planning any striking actions, and the Fassois threatened with breakup (they had hoped to witness an action by the ADS) will have to content themselves with moral support. The contrary would certainly be suicidal for a young movement whose major concern should be consolidation of the gains. However, this in no way prevents the parties individually undertaking daring actions, since the ADS' major concern is preservation of the independence and personality of each member party.

As for the other organizations that have remained on the sidelines, the ADS regards them as its natural partners in struggle and neither competes with nor opposes their action. Will this invitation be listened to? The Communist Workers League (LCT) has already replied, apparently without success, since its request to join has not yet been accepted.

PIT: "Consensus" Is a Trick

"No official document has been sent to the Party for Independence and Labor (PIT) in regard to the Senegalese Democratic Alliance (ADS)." That was the answer of the PIT political bureau, of which Maguette Thiam offered himself as spokesman on 22 July at his press conference on the "consensus." Even if that had happened, would the position of the PIT have changed, considering that it is the eternally absent party from the cyclic unifying sessions of the opposition?

To this question, Maguette Thiam cried: "Good faith settles nothing in politics. In any case, we cannot work in a forum where everyone comes with a knife to extricate himself." In his view, each has the right to think differently, and staying apart may sometimes be the thing to do. The main thing is for the people's initiatives to be based on concrete actions and the real forces of change.

This speech was not as clear as expected.

Mr Thiam's speech was as confused in regard to this new unifying form, as it was lucid in regard to the sectorial consensus proposed by the CND. It is a consensus on Abdou Diouf's political program that the CND is proposing, he would say in substance. However, "this program, developed outside our borders, puts our country under the tutelage of the financiers, including the World Bank and the IMF. To accept this platform for consensus, which is synonymous for debt and subservience, would be to give one's support to a specific policy that is against the nation and the masses. As a result, the consensus can only divide and weaken the opposition parties that endorse it." That is why the PIT rejects it as a real attack on the means for existence of the population through limiting wages, increasing prices, and increasing pauperization of the farmers. Mr Thiam concluded: "The consensus is a trick by Abdou Diouf, a trick that should be condemned through an explanation campaign."

9920

CSO:3419/499

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

FRENCH CRAFT PURCHASED--The Navy is to receive an Edic 700 beach landing craft from the SFCN shipyards in France at the end of 1986. This amphibious vessel measures 59m overall length, 11.90m maximum width and 1.62m maximum draft with load. It has a mean loaded displacement of 420 tons. The hold measures 28.5 x 8 meters and the landing ramp is 4.5 meters wide. Built of steel with armoured steel superstructures, the Edic 700 is powered by two Diesel Uni Diesel engines, type UD30V12M3 generating 700hp each to drive two fixed blade propellers. This lets it cover 1,800 nautical miles. It is crewed by 3 to 5 officers and 15 seamen and crew. It is generally armed with a Brandt 81 mm mortar and 2 GIAT F-2 20mm cannon. The power plant is type UD18L6. Its factory number is 841. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Aug 85 p 16]

CSO: 3400/1006

SOMALIA

COMMENTARY ON JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE 'BRIGHT-STAR'

Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 16 Aug 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] A U.S.-Somali joint military maneuvers was concluded here last week. Infantry troops from the two friendly armed forces had performed here a highly efficient military exercise in a gesture to familiarize and rehearse the armies the latest military skills and strengthen the already excellent relations between the two friendly armies. During their performances the two armies displayed extraordinary military skills, an extremely tight discipline carried with tough military standards.

The joint military exercise between the United States of America and Somalia, code named "Bright Star-85" is meant to acquaint the two armies, update their capabilities, also serves as a deterrence to the ever conspiring enemies of the Somali Democratic Republic. Discouraging the Abyssinians and their allies who are bracing for a joint attack against Somalia to destabilize the Horn and harm the sovereignty of the Somali Democratic Republic, is a very important and relevant factor which indicated that Somalia has powerful friends who are willing to extend support should the need arises. Let it be know to all that Somalia has reliable friends who will not stand aloof, if the aggressors continue their military adventures in the Horn of Africa.

The Ethiopian dergue labeled the U.S.-Somali joint military maneuvers as an imperialist design to interfere the internal affairs of the Horn of Africa and escalate the tensions in the region, called Somalia an expansionist state determined to annex foreign territories. This is a "big lie" because Ethiopia has conquered Somali territory in an unprovoked military attack and occupies it to this day. Who is the real expansionist, Ethiopia or Somalia, one wonders! Can anyone with a sound judgment draw interference that a country is expansionist simply because it maintains close economic and military ties with an ally. Does the term "expansionist" imply conquering neighboring territories or forging friendly relations with another country as Ethiopia and Somalia did respectively? Needless to say, that conquering neighboring territories and blaming the victim for aggression and expansionism are two diametrically opposite situations and sheer nonsense.

To put it in a nutshell, the U.S.-Somali military exercise recently concluded here was intended to promote peace rather than jeopardize it. Expansionist or not expansionist, Somalia will strengthen its relations with her friends and will stand firm against all aggressions directed to harm its dignity and sovereignty.

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

UAE COOPERATION--Mogadishu, Thursday--A meeting on exchange of scientific and Cultural books at the level of higher education between the Somali Democratic Republic and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was held here this week. The meeting, which was attended by the Rector of the Somali National University, Mohamed Gani Mohamed, and some of the deans of University Faculties, was briefed on Somali--UAE initiatives for higher education cooperation by the Somali ambassador in Abu-Dhabi, Dr. Abdirahman Osman Omer. The ambassador handed the Rector of the Somali National University books and a symbol of the UAE universities sent by the universities of U.A.E. to the Somali University. [Text] [Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 16 Aug 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/1031

SOUTH AFRICA

REVOLUTIONARY PLANS HAVE GONE WRONG, SAYS DAWIE

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 27 Jul 85 p 8

[Column "From My Political Pen" by Dawie: "Many Brought to Their Senses: Things Go Awry for Revolutionaries"]

[Text] For the forces trying to provoke a revolution in South Africa a few things have gone wrong in the recent unrest, clearly part of the great plan to bring the government to its knees. It has already brought many people to their senses.

One of the incidents was that horrible scene on the TV screens of the horde in Duduza that burned and murdered a young black woman merely on suspicion that she was a police informer.

This barbaric deed showed Black, White and Colored how near the surface in South Africa possibilities hide--and have always hidden--that simply make civilized people shudder. What will happen to the country and its people if violence and brute force get out of hand?

The Duduza atrocity was nothing new--as Dawie indicated earlier this year with reference to the nun in East London who was beaten to death and set on fire in her car in 1952, whereupon her corpse was mutilated and parts of it were eaten.

Violent atrocities have since then been repeated in recent times, and clearly it shocks many people, Black and White, to the depths of their souls. Bishop Desmond Tutu among them.

The politics of violence is now condemned in circles which thus far have been rather silent about such methods. They might let themselves be heard much more loudly, as well as on the subject of attacks on policemen and black councillors.

The communist connection is on the same level as the potential for violence.

The raising of the Red flag at the burial in Uitenhage where clergymen such as Doctors Allan Boesak and Beyers Naude officiated in its scarlet shadow was just as shocking to many people.

Clearly the communists, as always, have a great interest in making the most of disturbances so as to establish their ideal of a Marxist-Leninist authoritarian state in South Africa. They simply sit waiting for a state of civil commotion in order to exploit it to their own advantage.

It is, after all, clear that standard techniques of terror used by the communists, who control the ANC, are being applied in the black townships.

In addition, the communist-controlled ANC has recently announced a new policy of political violence from Zambia, also aimed at "soft targets." Henceforth the ANC will openly support campaigns for "mass mobilization" that are mainly perpetrated by organizations such as the UDF [United Democratic Front].

These things, too, have enabled Black and White to grasp what is really going on, and in whose hands they are expected to place their destinies.

The "freedom" some clergymen preach about will be something horrible if the communists win, a tyranny in which many more people will perish. What awaits then is rule by an ideological clique that will bring about everything except prosperity, but will hold the "proletariat" in an iron grip of terror.

A final fact about the riots that has also made many people realize the built-in problems South Africa has to contend with is black disunity.

Blacks murder Blacks; Blacks throw gasoline bombs at their fellow Blacks' houses, assuming they don't tear down those houses with hammers. The UDF fights with Azapo and they are at odds with Inkatha and. . .you name it.

Black disunity, like the state of violence itself, is a serious complicating factor in the government's reform strategy.

Such hindrances can nonetheless be overcome if the majority of the people in the country take a stand against violence. They will have to do so if they want to emerge from the current unrest as undisputed winners.

There is hope that this is happening, that the tide is turning and that the government will thus be able to go ahead with its reform measures.

Such steps can in themselves make a contribution of their own to further allaying the unrest, so it may be taken for granted that there will be no hesitation about them.

In that way an immeasurably better South Africa will be able to come into being than the catastrophe to which revolutionary paths will undoubtedly lead. For that reason too it is a good thing that revolutionary plans are already going awry.

12906
CSO: 3401/193

SOUTH AFRICA

CHALLENGE PRESENTED BY STATE OF EMERGENCY

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 2 Aug 85 p 12

["Political Picture" by Willie Kuhn: "Tomorrow's Decisions Today: Great Demands Now Made on Audacity"]

[Text] As the troops say, there are not many days left. To put it in terms of South African politics: not many years to find a solution.

The luxury of years and years of formulating and reformulating, commissions, committees, concepts, congresses and so forth is no more. Basic decisions must be made--and the most basic is surely the one about power sharing between Black and White.

It is nonetheless interesting that this subject is ever more readily discussed. Power sharing between Black and White shook white politics to its foundations--but it is easier to talk about the white/black formula because there is now less emotion and more clarity of principle involved.

Political Dynamite

Finally it comes down to the fact that the black homelands formula must be supplemented by a solution embodying the principle of community between White and Black. The federation idea is increasingly spoken of, but it doesn't look as though anyone has ventured to go into details yet.

It is understandable that the government should hesitate before the great leap that now lies ahead. Because it will be so far-reaching and is such political dynamite that one has to be very sure of one's case and one's political philosophy.

Nonetheless that leap cannot be put off for too long, because the pressure on South Africa is increasing so relentlessly that the danger is that initiatives may be smothered by it. At the moment the government has to fight on so many fronts that there is evidently little time and energy left over for peaceful calculations and the task of convincing with respect to reform.

There is also the danger that people may regard the law-and-order measures as a solution, while they are in reality merely a requirement for political discussion.

Let us be honest: in the future discussions will have to be held with some of the more than 1,000 people who are now being detained. Whites who find that unthinkable should remember that Rev Alan Hendrickse went from detention to the discussion table to being a member of the cabinet. And only the far right will regard him as a dangerous political activist these days.

The state of emergency must therefore not be seen as a sort of "final solution" to destroy black political consciousness. It must at most be a cooling-off period so that we can start talking again.

There are also people who interpret President P.W. Botha's speech in Potchefstroom this week as implying something along the lines of "Now we are putting them properly in their place and everything is all right again in South Africa."

So What Happened?

If the million and a half black workers are in fact sent back to neighboring states, South Africa still faces an internal political problem that urgently calls for answers. For that reason the president's warning is chiefly aimed at other countries--get off South Africa's back so that it can find solutions that are workable for it.

The greatest irony is that this cycle of tension/punitive measures/reprisal/unrest did not begin with repression but with reform. This message was so clearly received overseas too that constructive engagement came about not only with America but with various Western European countries.

Since then the South African government has not departed from its declared aims. So what happened? Why are so many countries now at odds with the selfsame government whose policy ideals they blessed?

One might argue that anti-reformers were so successful in their campaign that they drove the government to measures for enforcing order rather than measures of political regeneration. If you say that, governments are inclined to laugh incredulously. The fact is, however, that the government and other countries are more and more being driven to actions by means of which South and Southern Africa are increasingly being radicalized--and that is not in the interests of the White's negotiating position.

A Hidden Blessing

As a result Whites and the authorities have lost valuable time for reform. Decisions that would otherwise have been part of the peaceful evolutionary political process have now suddenly become extremely urgent.

South Africa can look on as the mood against it becomes ever more threatening, as hostility increases, as the tension in South Africa builds up, as it is increasingly driven to measures that derail its initiatives. . .or it can surprise [the world] by making tomorrow's decisions today.

We could never have imagined that so many demands would be made of the word audacity.

And of faith.

The agitators have compelled South Africa to take speeded-up action. But that may just turn out to be a hidden blessing if the challenge is grasped.

12906

CSO: 3401/193

SOUTH AFRICA

UN RESOLUTION, BOTHA WARNING OF REPRISALS

Challenge to United Nations

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 31 Jul 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Realities"]

[Text] After President Botha's Potchefstroom speech, the basic realities of Southern Africa are now up for discussion. It is no use for liberal fat cats to declaim disinvestment and sanctions against South Africa in the luxury of Western capitals in the confident belief that Blacks have nothing to lose.

In African terms that nothing is food, work, a place to live, even life itself. While communist countries (where there is much less freedom than in the republic) and African states (where repression and poverty are often much worse) fill the UN with hot air, Pretoria is quietly busy keeping a subcontinent alive.

But should South Africa's economy be seriously affected by foreign financial subversion, Pretoria will in the first place have to look to the interests of its own citizens. That may mean that foreign workers will be sent back. It is to be hoped that the consequent suffering may be kept in mind even by the Kennedys.

That is naked blackmail, some will say; it may be so--if realities are to be viewed as blackmail. It is revenge, others will say; no, definitely not--just a timely reminder that the boycotters and scolders should be aware of what the direct results of their actions will be. If one argues on grounds of morality, one must also take this into account.

We believe South Africa has no desire to do harm--how could it, seeing that it does so much for her neighbors! Neither is this any abandonment of the republic's policy of constructive cooperation in Southern Africa. On the contrary: the state president's warning is precisely a challenge to the UN to halt its dangerous interference or pay the cost in financial calamity and privation.

It may be hoped, however, that good sense prevails long before so tragic a cycle of reprisal gets underway.

Potential Countermeasures

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER In Afrikaans 31 Jul 85 p 12

[Editorial: "We Still Have Trumps"]

[Text] Since the Security Council's resolution against South Africa, the world has apparently been seized by an anti-South African obsession. It has reached the point where those taking part in the chorus have now swept one another along to such a degree that the impression evidently exists that only a slight push is wanted to put this country on the ropes.

Within the country people make demands as though the government were on the point of capitulating. Overseas the campaign becomes more hysterical by the day, so that it can no longer be said that there is any logic in the action against the republic. There can, for example, be no reasonable explanation for the idiocy whereby five teams of retarded sports people withdraw--including America--from an international meet because South Africa (which is competing with a mixed team) is also taking part.

With all the smoke and dust that has been raised, it is easy to lose sight of a very basic fact in the entire situation. Namely, that South Africa is not going to be pushed about this way. Neither are this country and its government on the point of capitulating.

Indeed, South Africa has quite a few trumps in its hand--some of which the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, alluded to in his address at the annual youth celebrations at Potchefstroom.

One of the trumps is that we can actually disrupt a large part of Africa--while the charge is in any case continually being made that we destabilize the continent--if we repatriate the so-called foreign workers. To a great extent their governments and the economy of their countries are dependent on the money these workers earn in South African rands and cents.

A second possibility the state president mentioned is that we refuse our rail, road, and harbor facilities to these African states. That will likewise cause chaos in the economies of the countries. And that we will defend ourselves militarily with everything at our disposal, not to speak of the control we have over certain strategic minerals.

South Africa does not wish to assert itself in this way to show up the absurdity of the Security Council's resolution, or the foolishness of the reasoning of the individual governments who think they are going to force the Whites to their knees by punitive economic measures against the republic.

Indeed, South Africa has a long history of providing aid to these states, because we have always believed that stability in Africa is to our advantage too.

Precisely for that reason the republic has for many years allowed the world--and above all Africa--to play its game of double standards against us, to help

when a hand seeking help reached out to it and to duck when that same hand dealt out venomous blows at the republic for the sake of applause from the international audience.

The day has now clearly dawned, however, when the republic's self-respect obliges it to defend itself against the insults and the attacks.

The resolution of the Security Council was the straw that brought the camel's back very near to the breaking point, but both before and afterwards there were also events here and overseas, the fact that the republic has endured enough blows in silence--and that the punishment was very often totally undeserved and inflicted with entirely too much venom.

It is a good thing therefore that the state president has showed the outside world a few of the trumps South Africa has in its hand. How the international community will react to this, time will tell. More important is what South Africa's neighbors are going to do to persuade the international community to stop us from laying those trumps on the table. Because if they don't they will find, to their own detriment, that the interest of these powers is in reality of a very self-seeking nature.

We hope that it will not be necessary to carry reprisal measures so far in reality that ties that have developed over many decades fall victim. Nonetheless the state president leaves the choice to the African governments concerned.

It is time that the message is carried home that South Africa is not a lamb that can now be led to the slaughter at will. That is the gist of the state president's message.

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CSO: 3401/193

SOUTH AFRICA

LEKOA MAYOR, COUNCILLORS PROTECTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Aug 85 p 6

[Article by Sipho Ngcobo: "The Mayor Who Lives Behind Barbed Wire"]

[Text] ESAU MAHLATSI, mayor of Lekoa Town Council, is an estranged man, a recluse who — with 11 other councillors — lives in a camp surrounded by barbed wire. He runs his offices from within the enclosure, which is guarded day and night by SAP constables.

But the mayor and former butchery owner rejects suggestions that he lives in fear of the people he is supposed to represent.

"No, I'm not running away from the people," he says. "I am always in touch with them and they, too, are in touch with me. They come in and out of the camp and I also visit them in the township.

"I am not a vicious person, as people portray my image. It is no secret that I will be moving out of the camp, as I am building myself a house in the township."

The elegantly-dressed Mahlati, whose council controls six sprawling townships in the Vaal area, likens the camp to a "be-ware of the dog" sign when the dog has long died.

"People should not really bother about this camp. It is a non-camp, really. When I came here I knew it was all going to be over. Right now it is over. I knew time was going to solve it," he says.

Mahlatsi's predicaments started in September last year when a wave of violence erupted and swept through all the Vaal town-

ships in protest against a R5,50 rent increase.

Councillors became targets of attacks by angry residents. Some of them were killed. Their businesses were attacked and left gutted. There was no mercy from the residents, who claimed the councillors were "corruptionists" intent on enriching themselves with public funds.

As black anger mounted, concerned about their lives than paperwork in the council chambers, retreated behind the barbed wire.

The size of the camp is about equal to that of two rugby fields. Armed members of the SAP and council policemen stand guard at the gate. There is a special office built, where all visitors have to report before gaining entry to the vast camp premises.

Entry is restricted: an armed policeman asks your business and your name before admitting you. I was directed to a spacious office, where Mahlati is running a fully-fledged administrative office.

The camp is a beehive of activity, with councillors driving in and out in luxury cars. I also saw an expensive imported American convertible reckoned to be worth more than R100 000. It belonged to one of the councillors.

SOUTH AFRICA

FATE OF REGIONAL SERVICE COUNCILS PONDERED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Aug 85 p 6

[Article by Peter Honey]

[Text]

CONSTITUTIONAL Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis made clear last week that regional service councils (RSCs) will go ahead despite continuing criticism of the way in which they are to be established.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis made this clear last week in response to continuing criticism of the way in which the multi-racial RSCs are to be established.

Official figures show that nearly 15% of the 198 black community councils — crucial participants in the RSC programme — are not functioning at present.

But this does not invalidate the RSC concept, says Heunis. It only means those black communities without managing bodies "will not be represented in the RSC established for the region in question," he explains. They would still benefit from the services and facilities provided by their regional authorities.

In terms of the RSC Act, government could appoint people from outside the affected townships to represent them on the regional councils.

"This is only a temporary situation," says Fanie Cloete, one of the brains behind government's regional blueprint. "When the situation has returned to normal in

those townships, and new local authorities are elected, they will be represented on the RSCs."

It is a "force-feed" principle, which underlines government's implacable belief that the RSCs — fuelled with R1 300m from community service charges and levies from entrepreneurs and employers — will be able to improve living conditions in especially the black, coloured and Indian communities.

Having lost its battle against the imposition of new turnover and payroll levies to fund the RSCs, the business sector now seems intent on making the system work.

"Since the law has already been passed, we are going to try to assist in implementing the RSCs as painlessly as possible," says Assocom legal advisor Ken Warren.

But he continues to question the rationale behind government's plan to raise more money from employers while it continues to spend millions on homelands consolidation and decentralisation incentives.

The major objections to the new scheme remain political.

Cloete points out that the RSC Act itself cannot be described as "apartheid legislation" because it does not entrench segregation. If the laws on group areas, black urban consolidation and influx control were thrown out tomorrow,

RSCs would not be seriously affected.

In fact, the RSC legislation is formulated as if in anticipation of such developments. It could also accommodate — even promote — the evolution of federal government in the country.

Regional authorities will begin emerging in the major metropolitan areas of the Rand, Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London from the beginning of next year. Rural areas will be regionalised later.

The law allows each region to develop according to its particular demands. The only statutory limitation on how this development takes place is the constitutional definition of "own" and "general" affairs.

In practice, the real limitation will be how far and how fast the Heunises and Bothas of this world will allow it go, because they will be the real powers behind the RSCs.

Masked by regional councils, government could avoid much of the political backlash if it allows some regions to begin breaking down apartheid. Indeed, some government officials privately acknowledge this protective function is a conscious motivation for the regional devolution programme.

It also might explain why President Botha continues to hedge on a detailed reform package; he is more anxious to let each regional authority shoulder the responsibility of reform. "What we are about to see is nothing less than power-sharing at local government level," a top government policymaker confided last week.

But could it also lead to power-sharing at central government level?

"For that you have to read the RSC Act in conjunction with what President Botha said in January and again in Durban this month. In that context you could see an extension of the principle of co-responsibility to higher forms of government," he says.

Regional demarcation boards will begin outlining new municipal boundaries and making recommendations for regional delimitation in the next few weeks. Their work is likely to give pointers to government's intentions.

By creating regions across homeland boundaries, for example, joint government of the kind recommended by the Buthelezi Commission for Natal would become a distinct likelihood.

The Natal Provincial Executive Committee and the KwaZulu cabinet have already begun moving towards joint administration by deciding to ask government to set up a single statutory body to administer the region's affairs.

It is understood the RSC legislation played a focal role in their deliberations.

Yet the RSC programme remains politically contentious, simply because it is being introduced within the context of apartheid, and because it is seen as being foisted on the country.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association (SCA), does not reject the RSCs out of hand. He says it even corresponds roughly with the proposals for metropolitan government he put forward with the Commit-

tee of Ten in 1977.

Then people were prepared to accept a separate council for Soweto, as long as there was some kind of metropolitan board. Now, says Motlana, they want non-segregated authorities.

"But the RSCs will be stillborn if the financing is not equitable," he warns. For this he proposes some kind of public utility corporation to dole out the finances.

"Those bloody corrupt local authorities mustn't get the money because a lot of it will end up in their own pockets," he says.

Motlana says the SCA would welcome any honest attempt to provide more funds and land for Soweto.

"In the long term it is simply not possible to improve black living conditions until everyone has true mobility — the Group Areas Act must go; the pass laws must go," he says.

"But we suspect it will amount to the usual attempt to buy credibility for their puppets; pretending it is the black authorities who are responsible for improvements. We reject that old ploy with contempt."

Yet the SCA has still not decided to press for direct representation on Johannesburg City Council. Why the restraint?

"It is not a matter of restraint," he retorts, but the lack of the means to accomplish anything else.

Heunis rejects accusations that government is forcing RSCs down everyone's throats, claiming to have consulted "virtually all interest groups" before drafting the Act. He points to the 18 groups listed in a memorandum accompanying the Bill.

However wide-ranging his talks might have been with some of those groups, only two of them represented blacks: Nafcoc and the Urban Councils Association (Ucasa).

And Nafcoc president Sam Motsuenyane has angrily rejected his brief meeting with Heunis, after a summons to Jan Smuts airport a few months ago, as any kind of formal consultation.

He says he doubts the formula will stem the tide of black demands for full political representation.

"The local community councils have been so discredited they have effectively collapsed, and there is no way of giving them any credibility except by involving blacks in central government," he said.

Ucasa spokesmen confirm that they had in-depth discussions about the new legislation, and claim to have influenced government in amending the Bill to make more equitable representation on the regional councils.

Ucasa vice-president Tom Boya doubts whether the wealthy white city councils will have things their own way on the RSCs, even if they retain the balance of power.

"We won't accept a raw deal — we'll make it public," he says.

Boya agrees that community councils have lost credibility, and even admits many of the corruption allegations against councillors are probably true. But, he says, the most important factor is the financial viability of the townships.

The current situation of unrest began with controversy over inadequate and inappropriate financing in the townships — rent increases.

If RSCs provide the necessary funds to improve facilities and services in the black areas, as they are supposed to, they could go a long way in restoring stability to the troubled areas, Boya maintains.

But the question neither he nor anyone in authority seems able to answer right now is why we should believe that this time round government will deliver the goods.

SOUTH AFRICA

CARTOON SHOWS INTELLECTUALS, CHURCH BEHIND UNREST

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 31 Aug 85 p 10

[Cartoon and Caption]



Caption: Learning is not important--throw rocks instead

CSO: 3401/317

SOUTH AFRICA

RED TAPE STIFLES INDUSTRY

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK 1 Aug 85 p 3

[Text]

The Greyvensteyn family business was started by Greyvensteyn's grandfather on the family farm, with capital of £500. If the business had been started in Johannesburg, upwards of R1-million would have been needed, he said.

Other aspects which have contributed to the Japanese success are the ready availability of project finance from banks and insurance companies, and of export credits from the Bank of Japan.

In South Africa, the formalities required for development capital and export credits are cumbersome and time-consuming, he said.

The long hours worked by the Japanese have also contributed to their success.

Only the largest companies work a five-day week. Smaller ones work six days, while the "sub-makers" operating from

their homes work virtually seven days a week.

Another aspect is that the Japanese Government lends money at very low interest rates for industrialists to establish housing at their factories.

Red tape is stifling South African industry and affecting the competitiveness of local products on world markets.

This is the view of Matt Greyvensteyn, MD of the Johannesburg electronics company, Greydata.

Greyvensteyn says eastern countries like Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong have a tremendous advantage over South Africa because of the lack of restrictions on small companies.

In the East, small companies operating from homes or garages are crucial to even the largest corporations, which subcontract out much of their manufacturing.

These cottage industries have contributed significantly to keeping costs down, he said.

"The free enterprise system really works well there.

You don't need to lay out large amounts of capital to start up.

"In South Africa, you have to get manufacturing rights, you have to comply with the Factories Act and you can get closed down if you don't comply. How can we compete with all these regulations?"

CSO: 3400/1039

SOUTH AFRICA

RAU'S ECONOMIC FORECAST RELEASED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 85 p 25

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] SOUTH Africa's inflation rate, which is currently running at 15,9 percent, could drop back to as low as 5,5 percent in 1988 if it stuck to the present strict monetary, fiscal and salary disciplines, says the Rand Afrikaans University in its latest economic forecast.

The forecast was finalised only yesterday to accommodate the new foreign exchange measures.

According to the latest RAU model, the inflation rate next year will probably decrease to 11 percent. In 1987, it is likely to drop further to around 6,5 percent and the year after to 5,5 percent.

Dr Geert de Wet, team leader of the forecasting unit, says the unexpected growth rate for this year remains unchanged at between zero and 1 percent. It could even become negative, in light of the

present unfavourable psychological climate.

Private fixed investment and private consumer spending on durable goods will be the main negative influences on total production this year and it is therefore expected that gross domestic expenditure will show a negative growth rate in real terms of between 6 percent and 7 percent for 1985 as a whole.

The forecast says real exports on an annual basis have already shown an increase of more than 10 percent, and for 1985 the growth rate in real terms will probably be about 14 percent.

This strong performance is probably one of the reasons why domestic production will show a positive growth despite the low domestic expenditure.

As a result of the strong growth in exports the growth rate in domestic expenditure as well as domestic production will also increase again and a real growth of 4 percent is forecast for 1986.

Although activity in the US economy is levelling off expectations are that the US economy will resume its growth pattern towards 1987. This will probably slow down the growth in the South African economy in real terms to 3,5 percent in 1987, but for 1988 return to real growth of 4 percent is forecast.

The forecast for short- and long term interest rates is also very similar to that of the previous forecast — a BA-rate of between 10 percent and 12 percent next year.

It is expected that the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments will increase further and for 1985 and 1986 could be R6-billion and R7-billion respectively.

RAU assumes an average rand/dollar exchange rate of between 45c and 55c during the forecasting period.

SOUTH AFRICA

RURAL BLACK TRADERS HURT BY CHAINS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 25 Aug 85 p 15

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text]

FOOD retailers and manufacturers should contribute to a fund to provide basic training for the 11 000 black traders in rural areas, says Allan Watson, managing director of Product Marketing Services.

Because of the expansion of the major retail chains into rural areas, consumers have found it cheaper to travel to them for monthly or weekly purchases. As a result, black traders' share of the rural grocery, toiletry and confectionery market — worth R2-billion — has fallen from 34% to 25%.

Many have closed and others have increased their prices to survive.

Academic

Mr Watson, whose company offers a marketing service to manufacturers in rural areas, says: "If manufacturers and retailers are prepared to commit a percentage point of their rural turnover and if that were matched rand for rand, it would generate sufficient funds for a major practical educational programme to aid the small retailer without actually offering any financial aid."

Programmes offered by Government affiliated bodies, says Mr Watson, tend to be too academic and civil service-orientated. There is no point in offering only financial assistance.

Educational programmes should be practical and offer advice on basic merchandising and product mix.

"The rural consumer is paying for the retailer's inexperience and the inability of the manufacturer to relate to the retailer," says Mr Watson.

The rural market is estimated at 15-million people, of whom 50% are 18 years old or under.

SOUTH AFRICA

STRAIN ON FOREIGN CREDIT LINES INTENSIFIES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 25 Aug 85 p 15

[Article in the Rex Column by Cees Bruggemans: "Credit Lines Under Strain"]

[Text] **FOREIGN** lines of credit are at a premium — even if they can be obtained.

South Africans tend to attribute such foreign reluctance to do business exclusively to this country's political environment. That is not entirely so because other developing nations are also struggling with their foreign credit lines.

This is not to deny that our recent problems in obtaining roll-overs of foreign banks lines are to a considerable extent caused by apparently endemic political unrest and the subsequent deterioration of our risk profile.

Convergence

But in the past year an international trend has intensified far beyond the narrow confines of our preoccupations and has contributed materially to SA's "sudden" foreign debt problems.

International banks are consciously reducing their exposure to Third World nations after a period of unprecedented largesse.

The 1970s were marked by the unfortunate convergence of several trends. It started off as the third decade of uninterrupted fast economic growth worldwide. Never before had mankind experienced such a quantum jump in material well-being.

This growth, in turn, contributed significantly to the growing internationalisation of business, regionally specialised banks outgrowing their origins and becoming increasingly perceptive of the need to restructure their businesses along with their clients.

Aggressive

These two conditions gave rise to an aggressive willingness to diversify, geographically as well as sectorally. Until proven to the contrary, it was believed rapid growth would continue forever.

Most of us share the naivety that we are as capable as anyone of entering untested fields of endeavour.

Then along came the most traumatic of events that should have given any prudent manager food for thought. The 1973 oil crisis was only one, extremely visible, manifestation of a by then thoroughly unbalanced industrial world economy.

But it never bothered most of the major international banks, which elected to see opportunity where others saw danger.

The rapid increase in oil prices gave rise to so-called petrodollars — the surplus foreign-currency earnings of many oil-producing nations that were unable to absorb their newly acquired riches overnight.

By contrast, the current accounts of many industrial nations went into deficit because of their rising oil bills. The large banks, confronted by the threat of recession in the industrial nations affecting their consumer and corporate lending, saw an opportunity to maintain their growth momentum while diversifying their lending book. They did so by recycling petrodollars from the oil producers.

Legitimate

As financial intermediaries, the international banks undoubtedly had a legitimate claim to this business, but what should have remained a judicious approach turned into a stampede, when especially the US banks "discovered" the Third World.

These unfortunate cousins had also been badly hit by the oil-price increase, besides which they were in desperate need of development capital to bolster their domestic economic transformation, for which foreign capital had not always been willing to come forward in copious quantities, mostly because of the risk involved.

When the industrial nations proved willing to incur recession to correct their balance of payments problem, the argument became even stronger for taking petrodollars and lending them to the Third World.

Third World nations were unable to restructure their economies quickly, were traditionally "underborrowed" (always a doubtful concept) and were more than willing to absorb whatever lending that was offered.

The borrowing binge lasted for nearly 10 years, materially prolonged by the occurrence of a second oil-price shock in 1979.

Prudence

When sanity returned, the imbalance was staggering. For it was no only the size of Third World debt that had outgrown all reasonable proportions relative to growth prospects, but especially the dangerously unbalanced term structure of that debt.

Neither a lender nor borrower be, but if you must, the second rule should be never to borrow short and invest long, or (worse) to simply consume whatever was borrowed.

However, the rot did not stop there. The subsequent disinflationary period caused "problem" loans to surface in most industrial nations. The loans had been granted for energy, property and agriculture on the optimistic assumption of lasting high inflationary values.

Central banks around the world performed a magnificent high-wire act to keep the international banking system together, but the experience gave rise to the realisation that the risk had increased considerably. Bank managements themselves rediscovered the need for prudence.

It is an unfortunate human habit to overreact. The desire of major banks to improve their balance sheets is understandable, but they should be careful not to push their newly rediscovered prudence too far for it could come back to haunt them.

In the past three years the large international banks have gone through a major strategic re-think that has not surprisingly come out against lending to the Third World.

However much such individual conclusions are understandable and even laudable, it should be understood that collectively the international banking system should allow itself to be ruled by the long-term prospects of the world economy. To do differently might ultimately give rise to those very events most feared — widespread default.

Unstable

We remain in most unstable times. Disinflation should never be confused with stability. Although the US economy has given the world some relief from the worst imbalances (at a substantial long-term cost to itself), the past three years are proving to have been only a first, tentative step back to a condition in which low inflation and fast global growth can again be accommodated simultaneously for a fairly long time.

The current slowdown in global growth, precipitated by US conditions, and West European and Japanese condonation, is slowing Third World export growth even while its imports are again rising slowly.

The secular decline of interest rates and the US dollar may help the debt servicing of these nations, but their deteriorating trade performance is highlighting anew their secular need for foreign development capital.

Conflict

Thus, more than ever before, we are entering a time of conflict. The international banks insist on unwinding their Third World exposure wherever they can. The Third World is again increasingly in need of more (not less) commercial borrowing as private risk capital could never fill the gap in present circumstances, and foreign aid intended to help overborrowed developing consumers has gone out of fashion.

South Africa is politically complex, and consequently has a considerable problem in maintaining its foreign credit lines. But do spare a thought for the rest of developing mankind.

They are struggling as much as we are. Only we, though, have the benefit of a major export that could ultimately benefit if this international conflict is not managed properly.

Should that consideration not be reflected in our risk profile?

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS CONFIDENCE DROPS DUE TO UNREST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 85 p 24

[Text]

Financial Reporter

THE increase in Black township unrest was probably the main reason for the drop in Assocom's composite Business Confidence Index (BCI) in July this year.

The revised index fell from June's figure of 81,0 to 77,9 and the index for August, calculated in the past four days, shows a further decline.

Assocom says the further fall in the index is probably underestimated — as the temporary closing of the foreign exchange market and the JSE eliminated the rand-dollar exchange rate and the JSE All Market Index from the BCI from August 28, 1985.

"Recent political events and the resistance of foreign bankers to 'rolling over' South Africa's foreign loans — with the consequent development of a low 'political rand' have clearly had a negative impact on business confidence. This is despite the fact that the present economic funda-

mentals in South Africa are sound," says Assocom.

It says the performance of the index in the months ahead will depend upon:

- The extent to which stability returns to the Black townships;
- The international and local business evaluation of the steps taken to strengthen the rand yesterday after the closing of certain financial markets;
- The pace of visible socio-political reform in South Africa;
- A fresh assessment by businessmen of the degree to which the economic recovery has been delayed by recent developments, bearing in mind that the South African economy remains poised for a soundly based economic upswing, and
- An evaluation of whether the decrease in the rate of inflation will be arrested by the recent low rand.

SOUTH AFRICA

EFFORTS TO TRIM PUBLIC SERVICE REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 25 Aug 85 p 6

[Article by Angus MacMillan]

[Text] **THE** Commission for Administration, personnel watchdog of the public service, has been placed under the clinical eye of a medical man.

He is not a public servant like those he focuses his microscope on. He is beholden only to Parliament, but he follows Government policy.

As chairman of the commission, Johan de Beer has a tough job on his hands when the Government is being pressured to privatise, reduce spending and develop a new constitution.

Deregulation

Dr de Beer insists that the Government feels strongly about deregulation and is committed to privatising as many State and parastatal organisations as possible.

He says: "Privatisation is not simply a matter of selling something off to the private sector. It is more a transfer of people than things.

"Our philosophy is to have a much smaller public service, but people and their orientation in a different environment must be considered."

Dr de Beer says the number of public servants is grossly exaggerated by the media.

Only people employed under the Public Service Act —

about 250 000 — are genuine public servants. Provincial administrations, local authorities, statutory bodies and some central government employees are not public servants.

Almost a million people are employed directly or indirectly by the government, but Dr de Beer stresses that only a quarter of them were appointed under the Public Service Act.

Figures from Central Statistical Services show 384 000 employees in central government in March, meaning that about 130 000 of them are not strictly speaking public servants.

One of Dr de Beer's aims is to rationalise public-service employment. He says a 10% to 12% core of floating vacancies will be reduced this year and next.

"Why are there so many openings if it is so easy to land a cosy job in the public service? There may have been a certain amount of sheltered employment in the past, but now nobody is secure unless his or her job is done properly.

Co-ordinator

"We have decided to do away with 50% of our vacancies this year and may cut by another 50% in 1986. We are

aiming for a smaller, less bureaucratic, more efficient outfit."

In recent years, the commission has handed over many of its responsibilities to individual government departments and has become more of a co-ordinator than an administrator.

Public-service departments can now employ anyone up to director level without a recommendation from the commission. Senior appointments still go through the commission.

Dr de Beer says the Commission for Administration is an intangible department with its fingers in everything.

It is the only central body that has a moderating influence on State employment.

One of the doctor's major concerns is the make-up of the public service. He wants to see a diversified cultural representation, particularly among whites.

"More than half South Africa's public servants are blacks and there is a proportionately a large number of coloureds and Asians. Most of our applications for employment come from these groups.

"I am concerned that over 90% of the whites in the service are Afrikaners. I would like to see more English speakers in our ranks. The ideal would be to have a mix of British, Greeks, Portuguese and other backgrounds in our ranks. We do not want to be seen to be favouring anyone."

Pay rise

"Things have changed in staffing policy. I think the public sector is now as open, if not more so, than the private sector."

Bad news for government workers is that their prospects for a general salary increase next year are not good.

Dr de Beer says he has not received any official communications on increase demands from the Public Servants' Association.

"As the economy looks today, prospects for pay increases next year are dismal, but it is too early to make a decision."

CSO: 3400/1062

SOUTH AFRICA

SANLAM SEES RECOVER IN MID-1986

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 25 Aug 85 p 13

[Article by Angus MacMillan]

[Text] **SANLAM paints a bleak short-term picture for the SA economy, and expects a significant recovery in mid-1986.**

Its August economic survey blames adverse political developments, a low oil price and a surplus capacity in the US economy for yet another year of recession.

It discounts a sharp increase in the gold price because of a strong disinflationary world economy, which is supported by the falling price of oil.

Inflation

Although it sees the dollar's weakness as a long-term trend, Sanlam does not expect it to fuel US inflation — one of the sparks for a higher gold price.

The US inflation rate has declined in recent months and is unlikely to rise until the oil price increases and surplus capacity in the American economy wanes.

Sanlam says SA expenditure, production and the provision of labour have shown unprecedented weakness in the past year.

Political unrest, the snowballing disinvestment campaign and the growing threat of sanctions are other reasons for a marked dampening in business and consumer confidence.

Perhaps one of Sanlam's most important views is that SA will probably have to make do with considerably less foreign capital in the "foreseeable future".

It predicts that a large portion of SA's current account surpluses on the balance of payments may be neutralised by capital outflows.

The survey says that a combination of slower world economic growth, lower inflation and no sharp increase in the gold price will discount benefits for exporters from the rand's depreciation.

"Although restrictive fiscal and monetary policies measures have largely succeeded in rectifying excessive domestic expenditure, the Republic is still grappling with an inflation rate three to four times as high as that of its main trading partners.

Savings

"A weaker rand could also hamper our efforts to lower our inflation rate."

Sanlam expects a solid rather than a spectacular improvement in SA's export effort, a hesitant revival of private consumer spending and greater capital expenditure by central government on infrastructural projects.

Brighter news is that a 3% to 4% growth rate in the real domestic product can be expected next year against an estimated 1% in 1985.

On personal savings — savings as a percentage of net disposable income — the survey reverts to gloom.

It says that since 1980 the rise in consumer spending has exceeded the increase in disposable income mainly because of too much credit financing.

"South Africa's personal savings figure has plummeted in the past few years in spite of a rapid rise in contractual saving. In 1984 the figure was only 3,3% against a long-term average of about 10%.

"Against this background it is hoped that the Margo Commission will come up with tax recommendations conducive to saving. A stout personal savings effort is really vital now."

The survey gives the disinvestment campaign as a reason for the need to increase personal savings.

"By saving more, every citizen could play his or her part in countering the potentially disruptive implications of disinvestment."

Sanlam is heartened by signs that the Government is attempting to cause a more favourable savings climate.

Evidence of this, it says, is in the White Paper on industrial development and the De Kock Commission report calling for a co-ordinated fiscal and monetary policy to bring about greater price stability.

ANGLO FEARS ANTI-SA MOOD, PRESSURES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

ANGLO American Corporation appears increasingly concerned about the adverse economic affects of the political campaign against South Africa.

Chairman Gavin Relly's call this week for the Government to create a climate of political stability indicates that even the mighty Anglo might be feeling the pinch caused by those issues.

Mr Relly told Anglo's annual meeting that although the foundations for economic recovery might well have been laid, South Africa was under unprecedented inter-

which were taking a heavy toll of the economy.

"Businessmen cannot prescribe political policies or programmes. They do, however, have the right and the duty to ask Government for a climate of political stability in which confidence can be regained."

Pressure

The mining-industrial giant has been one of the groups least affected by the storm against SA and is reaping a bonanza from its gold and coal exports because of the depreciated rand.

Chase Manhattan Bank's refusal to roll over maturing loans to SA customers has affected some Anglo subsidiaries.

That must be annoying for a multinational group whose stature matches the world's largest corporations.

Interviewed after the annual meeting, Mr Relly said Anglo had not really been affected by the economic-political squeeze and the real sufferers had been the small businesses.

Anglo cannot be happy about the growing anti-South African world mood because its international operations are exposed to pressure in several countries.

Significantly, Mr Relly's chairman's review indicated changes in Anglo's international spread.

Pacific Basin

Anglo is greatly expanding its South American operations and looking to open a precious-metal mine in the Andes. However, it is winding down its prospecting activities in Australia and is reconsidering its involvement in New Zealand.

Although Mr Relly gives sound business reasons for the moves, the political climate for SA-linked companies is a lot pleasanter in South America than either Australia or New Zealand.

He has indicated that Anglo wishes to expand its interests in the Pacific Basin. Virulent international anti-SA pressure will not help such moves.

CSO: 3400/1062

SOUTH AFRICA

NO LET-UP IN JOB RETRENCHMENTS SEEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 25 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Amrit Manga]

[Text] **MORE** than 60 000 jobs have been lost since the beginning of the year, and there is no let-up in retrenchments of 8 000 a month.

A labour consultant at Andrew Levy & Associates says there has been no significant change in retrenchment patterns, rates recorded in January being maintained.

He says: "Many companies have embarked on their third retrenchment programmes."

Clothing

The Department of Manpower says registered unemployed totalled almost 112 000 in June, and more than 47 000 were black.

Central Statistical Services says unemployment among whites, coloured and Asians increased by 8 500 to 64 500 between April and June.

Frank Whittaker, executive director of the Clothing Industries Federation, says clothing factories have trimmed their work forces by at least 10%. This translates into 10 000 jobs this year.

Mr Whittaker says: "The state of emergency dashed hopes of any improvement, but a drop in interest rates may stabilise employment."

Retailers

Jimmy Thomas, secretary of the industrial council for clothing in the Transvaal, says employment in the prov-

ince's industry could fall to below 14 000 by the end of the year. Predictions earlier this year pointed to a bottoming of retrenchments in the third quarter and employment levelling off at 15 000.

Mr Thomas says: "We see no signs of an upturn."

Mr Whittaker says retailers are still pessimistic. Nearly 1 000 jobs are in the balance as at least three clothing manufacturers face a shutdown in the next few weeks.

Slack pay has cost the industry more than R670 000 since 1983, about R280 000 being paid this year.

Mr Thomas says: "We have reserves of R829 000."

Labour expert Brian Allen warns that continuing retrenchments will erode disposable income. "Retailers are likely to axe staff in response to falling demand."

Metal loss

"Companies which laid off workers early in the recession have been forced to cut back. Some have initiated second and third retrenchment programmes."

"Besides the direct cost of retrenchments benefits, companies are carrying large losses in training investment."

The Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Selfsa) says surveys show a loss of 10 000 jobs in the first quarter of this year.

It believes the rate of retrenchments in the metal industry seems to be levelling off. The loss of jobs in the second quarter could be under 10 000.

A spokesman says: "Production will, however, remain low throughout this year."

The metal industry has shed nearly 100 000 jobs in the past four years.

Wynand Stapelberg, general secretary of the building industries industrial council, says employment in the Transvaal industry a week ago was 52 000 compared to 60 000 at the same time last year.

Unemployment benefits paid to building workers in the second quarter of this year totalled R585 000 compared with R28 900 last year. The industrial council recorded 3 000 visits to its offices for unemployment benefits from October 1984 to February this year. The figure increased to almost 8 000 in the four months from April to July this year.

Job losses in the motor industry for the first seven months of this year are estimated at 35 000.

SOUTH AFRICA

CUSA TO CONTINUE FIGHT FOR LABOR UNITY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Aug 85 p 6

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text] **T**he Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) have pulled out of the talks aimed at a giant federation of emerging trade unions, but they still believe in a united front of progressive unions.

Cusa's president, Mr James Themba Mndaweni spoke to **The SOWETAN** this week about their withdrawal from the talks and outlined the future of one of the country's largest trade union federation.

He says Cusa believes in black leadership at the shop-floor because it operates in a country which is racist, undemocratic and which exploits the large black majority.

"Racially disadvantaged people need re-education and training so that they can take their rightful place in their country. We need to develop a leadership which serves the community.

"We believe in developing the awareness and consciousness of the black community which has been denied its rightful leadership role in South Africa," he added.

Cusa pulled out of the talks because it is opposed to the conditional invitation of unions, especially the exclusion of the black consciousness-orientated Azanian Congress of Trade Unions (Azactu).

It was apparent last June when Cusa unions had mixed feelings about the unity talks that they would pull out as they sided with Azactu on the question of black leadership as opposed to the principle of non-racialism.

He charges that there are individuals in the talks who are trying to hijack the unity moves in order to meet the deadline for inauguration. This has created problems among Cusa unions.

After the June meeting in Soweto, Cusa was not invited to other talks, but some members were. They did not attend as they had no mandate to do so. Added to this is the fact that the feasibility committee on which Cusa was represented, did not want to extend its membership to include newcomers. "We believe that there should be no domination at the talks by anybody. Every union should be given a chance to voice its views on the draft constitution, which, it appears, will be forced on other unions," Mr Mndaweni said.

Cusa's withdrawal coincides with the disaffiliation of one of its strongest and largest unions — the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), due to lack of seriousness shown by other Cusa affiliates towards the unity moves.

NUM represents about half of the total membership of Cusa which is estimated at 300 000.

Cusa was established in September 1980 with a combined membership of almost 30 000 in seven unions, and at the end of 1983 it had twelve affiliates with more than 160 000 members.

It is still growing at a phenomenal rate, Mr Mndaweni claimed. "We actually created NUM and the Vukani Black Guard and Allied Workers Union," he says with a smile.

Cusa affiliates are: Food Beverage Workers Union (FBWU), S A Chemical Workers Union (SACWU), Steel Engineering and Allied Workers Union (SEAWU), Building and Construction

Workers Union (BCAWU) SA Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Union (SALDCDWU), Transport and Allied Workers Union (TAWU), United African Motor Workers Union (UAMWU) and Textile Workers Union (TWU).

Part of the South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers Union (SABMAWU) has disaffiliated and the Hotel, Liquor and Catering Trade Workers Union has been expelled.

Cusa is not affiliated to any political organisation, but supports organisations such as the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the National Forum in their fight for national liberation.

Although the federation does not belong to any political organisation, it has actively participated in calls for stay-away from work, it has condemned the detention without trial of leaders, called for the scrapping of apartheid and the release of political prisoners.

It has also called on the government to lift the state of emergency and support the consumer boycott.

"The continued presence of the South African Defence Force and South African Police members in black residential areas is disturbing. The government should withdraw its forces to avoid confrontations."

He urges multinationals to: stop new investments while apartheid exists, restrict the sale of Kruger rands, withdraw all investment which supports the apartheid system, terminate involvement in so-called homelands and cease all supplies of whatever nature which assist the apartheid machinery.

Turning to the Labour Relations Act, he says the act does not protect workers fully, especially legal strikers.

He believes that strikers are the fundamental and ultimate weapon in the hands of labour and people are going to learn to live with them.

However, the working class has engaged in stay-aways from work and consumer boycotts as another means to fight employers. This has been illustrated by the number of such moves in the country currently.

He deplores the involvement of police in industrial relations matters. Police have been called to disperse workers on strike, even after they have followed the necessary steps stipulated in the Act. The Industrial Council will only be effective if it is modified.

"Cusa unions opted for registration under protest in the post Wiehahn legislative changes, as an indication of their bona fides to assist in the creation of sound industrial relations in the country," he says.

He urges the government to: scrap present system of education, release political leaders, make a statement of intent that all belong to South Africa, make a declaration of intent scrapping the community councils, tricameral parliament and the homeland systems, recognise urban political organisations such as the ANC, PAC and others and show willingness to negotiate with all race groups.

"If the government does not heed this call, time will run out and the results might be bitter," he concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA

ENERGY POLICY WHITE PAPER DRAFTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 1 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

The Mossel Bay gas field should be brought into production by 1990, provided the viability study produces positive results.

This is one of the proposals contained in a draft White Paper on an energy policy for South Africa prepared by the Energy Branch of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs and made available for comment before being tabled in Parliament next year.

The document outlines 11 individual energy plans which will go to make up a national energy management system. The system, in turn, will provide a basis for the identification of priorities and the implementation of strategy.

The proposed energy management system involves the establishment of an Energy Policy Committee which will advise the Department of Energy Affairs on the implementation of individual energy plans, the co-ordination of these into an overall energy plan, and the subsequent extension of the energy policy.

The draft White Paper proposes that the private sector, as the largest consumer and the

largest supplier of energy in its primary forms, be closely involved in policy matters.

"It is of the utmost importance for Government to establish a suitable system of consultation involving the private sector effectively and on a continuous basis in energy decision-making and implementation," it says.

The document also suggests that "urgent and sustained" attention be given to the rationalisation of energy legislation.

The document also proposes:

- That multi-product collieries be established to optimise all categories of mineable reserves, and to make coal available for power generation at lower prices;
- That a large-scale nuclear power programme be phased in, which, together with coal, would provide the bulk of electricity generation in the future;
- That negotiations be initiated with a view to taking part in the development of crude oil and gas fields discovered in other southern African countries or their territorial waters or those that may be discovered in the future.

CSO: 3400/1039

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON CORROSION INSTITUTE EXPO GIVEN

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 1 Aug 85 p 19

[Text]

Both Corrosion '85 and the Fourth International Corrosion Conference, which run concurrently between 5 and 8 August at the National Exhibition Centre, Crown Mines, are sponsored by the South African Corrosion Institute.

This information-charged promotion marks the silver jubilee of the institute.

Peter Marples of Eric Duligal and Associates, corrosion consultants, is institute president. Vice-presidents are Dr Collin Alvey and Brian Stathan.

Founded in 1960 with Prof Robinson, currently professor of corrosion science and engineering at Witwatersrand University, as first president, the institute exists "to extend the recognition of corrosion as a basic problem requiring the attention of persons (and organisations) with specialised education and experience".

Professor Robinson will deliver the keynote address at the conference. Among the overseas speakers are Prof Henry Leidheiser Junior and John Donofrio from the USA, Sir Jan van Eijnsbergen from the Netherlands and Prof Redvers Parkins from Britain.

The institute holds regular technical meetings at which papers covering a wide range of subjects relevant to corrosion are read and discussed. Informal gatherings after meetings allow members to exchange ideas with fellow corrosionists.

The institute publishes a bi-monthly magazine, *Corrosion and Coatings*. Voluntary manuscripts from both members and non-members are welcome and are considered by the referees for publication.

Corrosion and Coatings is circulated to all members as part of their membership privileges. Occasionally the Institute arranges one-day corrosion orientated plant and site visits for members to see corrosion prevention in action in the field.

The institute offers three degrees of membership.

Corporate membership is available in one of three grades and a member may subsequently apply for transfer to a higher grade. These three grades are associateship, membership and fellowship. Such members are entitled to use the authorised letters A, M or FSA Corri.

Non-corporate members comprise affiliates and students. These members do not have voting rights nor are they eligible for council, but partake fully in institute activities.

Affiliate membership is open to any person interested in any aspect of corrosion technology but not in possession of qualifications necessary for corporate membership.

Student membership is available to bona fide students, under the age of 26, studying an approved course at a technical educational establishment.

**Sustaining membership
is open to any organisation
interested in corrosion
technology.**

**Further information from the Sec-
retary, South African Corrosion
Institute, PO Box 1284, Kelvin
2054.**

CSO: 3400/1039

SOUTH AFRICA

BURNING COAL DUMPS POSE DANGER

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK 1 Aug 85 p 4

[Text]

Professor David Glasser is overseeing work on spontaneous combustion of coal. Glasser says that extremely large amounts of coal and waste material from the coal mining industry are kept in dumps which, if ignited, threaten life, cause air and water pollution and the loss of valuable resources.

Coal is South Africa's second-largest foreign exchange earner (about 36-million tons a year are exported).

Storage dumps of more than 10-million tons are being built but, even at a low cost of R10 a ton, this involves enormous sums of money. As a result, the pertinence of preventing spontaneous combustion is clear.

In 1980, a three-year programme to develop a better understanding of the factors involved was initiated by Iscor and has been continued by the co-operative scientific programme of the CSIR.

Three major factors influence the combustion process.

The first is the coal's intrinsic reactivity towards oxygen which seems to depend on factors such as the rank of coal and its microscopic porosity.

The second factor — the ability of oxygen to reach the coal — depends on the particle size of the coal and the degree of compaction.

The loss of heat from the coal constitutes the third factor.

Current research has indicated that the basic mechanism by which oxygen flows into a dump is by a process called natural convection. Wind plays a subsidiary role but will be of particular importance at coastal storage sites such as Richards Bay.

Natural convection is caused by hot air rising and bringing in cooler air which gets still hotter.

The temperature will continue to rise until the rate of heat loss is balanced by the rate at which heat is being produced.

For many coals, this will be at either a high or low temperature. In some cases (particularly for deep layers of coal and certain particle sizes), only the high-temperature situation exists and these dumps will eventually burn.

One of the main aims of the research is to identify the coals and the size ranges which are dangerous in order for adequate precautions to be taken.

The solution to the storage of reactive coal is to eliminate oxygen penetration into the dump where heat generated cannot readily be lost.

A number of steps can be taken. Coal can be compacted, deposited without segregation and the dump maintained so that gulleys are not caused by materials being washed away by rain.

Another approach suggested by work carried out to date is to cover the dump with a layer of fine reactive coal.

This will scavenge out the oxygen sufficiently close to the surface so that heat produced can be lost readily.

The alternative of covering the dump with an inert material can be dangerous as, even though it provides a resistance to the flow of air into the dump, it also makes the loss of heat more difficult.

Although the research has yielded interesting and useful results, it is still a long way off qualitative predictions.

Progress is being made continually and many outside organisations have shown a keen interest in the work.

A project with a number of other companies is at present under discussion and could lead to an expansion of the scope of research.

CSO: 3400/1039

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON NEW COAL RESOURCES ACT GIVEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 25 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

RELATIVE calm has reigned in the normally turbulent domestic coal retail trade since the Coal Resources Act became law some two months ago.

An unofficial truce is being observed after the appointment of an advisory committee to Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Danie Steyn. It is considering what should be done about the domestic coal trade.

Severe

Key point is that apart from setting up the advisory committee, no action has been taken against coal traders by the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs (DMEA) under the new Act.

The DMEA appears to be pedalling softly after the battles which erupted over its heavy-handed attempts to impose a rationalised distribution system on traders.

The attempts ended in two stinging defeats for the DMEA in the Supreme Court after trader Aluchem/Reef Coal took action.

Cross-section

The new legislation was aimed at reimposing DMEA control, but the proposed law — initially called the Coal Control Bill — was so severe that the entire coal industry together with bodies like Asocom and the Federated Chamber of Industries protested.

The legislation was stalled in the House of Delegates before being passed in modified form.

The committee met for the first time last month. It is chaired by Anglo American Coal Corporation managing director David Rankin.

The committee members represent a cross-section of coal miners, traders and consumers. There is only one DMEA member — Dirk Neethling.

Mr Rankin has declined to comment on the committee's work.

It is believed that a suggestion was made at its first meeting that the provisions of Government Notice 2241 be reimposed on the industry. This was rejected.

Free trade

GN 2241 laid down regulations through which the DMEA previously tried to control the domestic coal market. It was declared invalid by the Supreme Court in April this year in the action brought by Aluchem/Reef Coal.

It is believed that two members of the committee are working on presentations on the competing cases for

immediate free trade in the industry or continuing Government regulation in some form.

These will be considered at the next meeting, scheduled for September. Presumably, a report on the committee's findings will be sent to Mr Steyn.

The Competition Board has recommended Government withdrawal from the domestic coal trade. The Government accepted this in principle, but said it intended taking this step only when the time was right.

Mr Steyn does not have to accept the findings of the committee. However, the calibre of the committee's members is such that if he rejected its findings, the domestic coal distribution mess could well boil over again.

Proponents of the free market say the wheels have not fallen off the trade in the past two months, but backers of more control contend that that development is a result of the mild winter in the Transvaal.

Monopoly

Aluchem/Reef Coal is squaring up to MacPhail over that company's acquisition of 74% of wholesaler Southern Coal Traders (SCT).

Aluchem director Paul McNaughton alleges that the acquisition amounts to MacPhail gaining a national monopoly on the wholesale of Transvaal Coal Owners Association coal. MacPhail subsidiary Omega also wholesales TCOA coal in the Transvaal.

Not so, replies TCOA secretary Trevor Savage.

"We have appointed ten firms so far as wholesalers of our coal in the Transvaal. Two operate on the Witwatersrand — Omega and Express Coal. Express Coal is not part of MacPhail.

"We are considering applications from five other firms to be appointed wholesalers of our coal. There is no restrictive practice arrangement between ourselves and MacPhail."

CSO: 3400/1062

SOUTH AFRICA

RICHARDS BAY MAIZE EXPORT TERMINAL PROPOSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 25 Aug 85 p 30

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text] **THE Earle Committee** is likely to recommend to the Government that a maize exporting terminal be built at Richards Bay.

A report by the committee, which was set up by the National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo), will be sent to Nampo's executive committee and is expected to be approved.

The probable cost of a terminal could be R120-million. Its capacity has been recommended at 8-million tons a year.

Rail saving

The Minister of Agriculture, Greyling Wentzel, will have the final say.

The Government may vote against the terminal because of the loss of export traffic through East London.

The argument in favour of exporting maize through Richards Bay is that it is closer to the important growing areas of the Eastern Transvaal and Natal. A saving of up to R40 a ton on railage makes it an attractive port for export.

But the present state of the world market for maize provides little incentive for going ahead with such a grandiose project.

In anticipation of a bumper American maize crop, the world price has slumped from \$140 a ton earlier this year to \$110. The Maize

Board has still not decided on SA's exports this year which are expected to be between 500 000 and a million tons after domestic needs of 6-million tons are met.

The Department of Agriculture estimates the size of this year's maize crop at 7,07-million tons.

Irony

Even the fall of the rand to about 40 US cents will not boost export prospects. It will have to fall to about 35 US cents before South African maize is competitive again.

The cost of planting and harvesting a hectare of maize is about R500. The average yield is 2.2 tons a hectare, which after export costs have been deducted, produces a net loss of about R120/ha at present exchange rates.

The Government's refusal earlier this year to grant a maize price increase may ironically prompt an increase in the area planted to maize in the coming season. Since the start of the drought four years ago, the area planted to maize dropped from 4.3-million hectares to 3.8-million — a drop of 12%.

Nampo chief economist Kit le Clus says: "It is unlikely that the Government will refuse to grant a maize price increase two years in a row and this may encourage farmers to plant."

Furthermore, last year 200 000 hectares should have been planted to wheat but were not because the land was too dry. It may be planted to maize this year.

Dr le Clus expects the area under maize in the coming season to be between 3.8-million and 4-million hectares.

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPORT OF MAIZE PLANNED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Andre Van Zyl]

[Text] AFTER two very tough years, in which crop failures left South Africa with substantial food import bills, the agricultural sector is poised to contribute to the country's growing export receipts.

Early indications are that agriculture will increase its foreign earnings and at worst not drain foreign exchange reserves this year.

SA will be able to export a limited amount of maize, perhaps as much as 1-million tons, after two years of imports, while rand earnings from citrus fruits, mohair and wool are likely to reach record levels.

The only dark cloud is the likely R100-million import bill for wheat. The overall impact on the balance of payments is unlikely to be dramatic.

This means the situation should move back to normal, with the performance of agriculture relative to other sectors close to the past eight-year average.

Figures released by SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) show over the last eight years agricultural earnings accounted for an average of 19,4% of export earnings excluding gold.

The steady trend of about 20% of non-gold earnings held over that period was broken only in the disastrous maize crop years 1983 (16,9%) and 1984 (13,5%).

SAAWU senior economist Dries Davel estimates that, while foreign earnings by agriculture will be closer to normal, they will not be exceptional.

He says in spite of a wetter summer, drought conditions still persist and SA still lacks significant agricultural products to export.

Maize Board acting general manager Peter Cownie confirms that SA will be able to export maize this year but cannot give an estimate of the magnitude as yet.

The fifth estimate (one is made every month) this year was 7,4-million tons but estimates for domestic consumption were not available. A crop of this size is worth more than R1,5bn at producer prices.

Last year the maize crop was 4,4-million tons and SA had to import more than 2-million tons at a cost of R900m.

While it is too early for the Maize Board to make predictions on the actual size of the maize surplus, last year's figures suggest 1-million tons may not be too wide of the mark. Local consumption is depressed because of the slump.

A spokesman for the Citrus Board reports that the exchange rate, as well frost damage in Florida and Spain, will boost export earnings which could surpass last year's total and prove to be the best ever.

Gross earnings from wool totalled a record R403m for the year ending June, up from R290m the previous year, according to the annual report of the Wool Board just released.

Volumes were up on last year but this was largely due to the exchange rate, according to managing director Faan van Wyk.

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN SHIPYARDS FACE DIM PROSPECT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text] CAPE TOWN'S shipbuilding industry has been dead for years and the prospect of it being resurrected in the foreseeable future remain dim.

Though the main companies concerned, Dorman Long Swan Hunter and Globe, have not exactly shut up shop, their yards have virtually been reduced to the level of a care-and-maintenance operation.

In the past year, turnover is conservatively estimated to have declined by more than 50%.

Most of the labour force employed by these shipyards has long since moved to other industries. Only a residue of senior skilled staff remain, but even their jobs are now on the line. Under these conditions the survival span of Cape Town's ship repair industry is forecast to be not much more than two to three years.

"We are not yet terminal, but definitely on a life support system," says an industry executive. This drip feed is coming mainly from SA's inshore and offshore trawling industry.

With marine resource showing encouraging signs of recovering, fishing companies are expanding their fleets and spending money on refitting and refurbishing many of their vessels. Most of the latter business is being placed with local yards.

But it still remains a meagre fare to survive on. Industry executives confess they are fervently hoping Soekor's Mossel Bay gasfield is considered to be commercially viable and

that a decision will be taken to exploit the resource.

The ship maintenance and repair work that will inevitably flow from this venture should provide a shot in the arm needed to take Cape Town's shipyards out of intensive care.

When the oil industry was booming during the 1970s, Cape Town's shipyards obtained the bulk of their business from the passing tanker traffic. That has now mostly dried up, particularly with much of the focus turning to the North Sea oil fields.

Containerisation has also had a major impact. At one time it was a common sight to see 20 to 30 cargo vessels waiting in the roadsteads, many of them requiring one sort of repair job or another. They, too, have disappeared.

Cape Town's other problem is that it is not considered to be a terminal port. Few vessels completely offload their cargoes in the port. Those that do generally prefer to conduct any necessary maintenance at overseas yards.

Though Sats last year introduced a discount scheme for shipping companies putting their vessels into Sturrock drydock as a means of assisting local repairers, it has not proved to be a big enough carrot. Incentives offered elsewhere have been far more attractive.

SOUTH AFRICA

WITS TO IMPROVE USE OF ORE MILLING RESOURCES

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 1 Aug 85 p 4

[Text]

In the field of autogeneous milling, research under the guidance of Dr Mike Moyes is being done.

Dr Moyes explained to Engineering Week that about R50-million is spent a year on energy and steel replacement in the gold ore milling process. The department's aim is to improve substantially the efficient utilisation of these resources by appropriate improvements in the design and control of ore milling circuits.

Wits's own versatile pilot mill allows a selection of a wide range of mill designs (length and diameter), mill speeds, liner profiles, and so on, and can be operated in both batch and continuous mode.

Instrumentation provides accurate measurements of mill mass, torque, all flow rates and densities of streams in the circuit.

The plant is interfaced to a Hewlett-Packard

process control computer which can also be used for controlling the plant.

Five projects are currently in full progress.

In an industrial plant on the West Rand where ore is milled in large, autogeneous mills (length: 12 m; diameter 4,5 m) research is aimed at acquiring a better understanding of the little-known behaviour of the mill as affected by certain control variables such as solids and waste feed-rate.

In the next phase of the project, an algorithm for controlling the mill to maximise its throughput will be developed and tested.

A sister project is being performed on the university's pilot mill where sophisticated multivariable process-control techniques are being developed to control the mill's behaviour, using two new methods of measuring the

properties of the slurry.

Measurements of the temperature of various steams at the discharge end of the mill have also been used successfully to provide a continuous measurement of the composition of the mill slurry.

Changes in liner profile inside the mill have been shown to increase the capacity and reduce wear losses on industrial plant.

Measurements have been performed on the pilot

mill using several different liner profiles in an attempt to develop a quantitative method for optimising liner design.

Slurry rheology also has a substantial effect on milling efficiency and the flow rate of slurry. Using basic chemical engineering equations for describing this phenomenon, valuable mathematical models have been developed for use in both the design and control of mills.

CSO: 3400/1039

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ECA'S CONTRIBUTION--The ECA has become a strong contributor to the international electrical contracting scene, says the association's executive director, James Baker. "South Africa has come to the front in the last three meetings of the international association. We have been able to offer them some very valuable information, particularly from a legislation point of view. They were very interested in our registration system for contractors and installation electricians, and we provided them with copies of the legislation for which the ECA was very much responsible. Nothing like this exists there, and they are keen to introduce something." Initially the ECA was very much a listener of world congresses, Baker said. It was able to benefit tremendously from the world body's expertise in technical standards, industrial relations and methods of selecting and training artisans. "It saved us having to reinvent the wheel," he said. ECA president Robert Jung agreed. "Our membership of the world association enabled us to make great gains," said Jung. "What we learnt from them in four or five years would have taken us 10 or 15 years. And we have now become recognized as people with a major contribution to make," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK 1 Aug 85 p 21]

AIE CONGRESS--South Africa stands a good chance of hosting the 1987 congress of the International Association of Electrical Contractors (AIE). The executive director of the ECA, James Baker, says support for a South African venue is particularly strong among the German members of the AIE. The Germans are now actively lobbying other member countries for their support, he says. ECA president Robert Jung points out that both AIE's incoming president, Franco Gemmo of Italy, and vice-president, Karl Haas of Germany, favour holding the 1987 world congress in South Africa. The present AIE president, Pierre Rollet of France, with whom the ECA executive committee has good relations, also favours the association being completely international and moving out of Europe, Jung says. "South Africa is the only real link to AIE's international image--the only one out of Europe that is a full member," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK 1 Aug 85 p 21]

ECA HELP SOUGHT--Electrical contractors in Cyprus have written to the ECA asking for the association's assistance in setting up an association of their own. ECA president Robert Jung says the Cypriots feel their association should preferably be modelled after the South African one. He feels the ECA should reach out to other countries, particularly neighboring countries in Africa, to help establish national associations for electrical contractors. "We should

take a bold step and go out and help these people," he said. There has already been an inquiry from Swaziland, he added. Other associations that have been in touch with the ECA are those of Queensland and Victoria in Australia. The national electrical contractors' association in Australia has been considering membership of the International Association of Electrical Contractors, and would like to know from the South Africans what benefits they have experienced from their membership. The ECA has been invited to attend the 26th annual congress of the national association of Australia next year, said Jung. Other countries whose electrical industries the ECA has had contact with include Ghana and Japan. The association's executive director, James Baker, says part of the reason for the world-wide acceptance of the ECA is that the electrical industry has not experienced the colour bar problems of other industries. "Our industry was one of the first to introduce black apprentices, although it was a low-profile situation in the beginning because of political conditions," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 1 Aug 85 p 22]

ENERGY SAVING--South Africa could save the cost of a new power station by becoming more energy conscious, says Joe Pollock, commercial director of Thorn EMI Lighting. Pollock visited the ECA during a recent visit to South Africa. He was surprised at the number of energy-wasteful incandescent lamps sold in South Africa. The increasing cost of energy will, however, result in South Africans switching to other forms of lighting which require only a tenth the power of an incandescent bulb, he said. He was also surprised at the lack of standardisation in lamps and fittings in South Africa. Pollock said inflation is one of the country's major problems, making South Africa vulnerable to cheap and not necessarily safe imports from Third World countries and undermining the competitiveness of South African light fittings and lamps in international markets. In spite of these problems, Thorn EMI was able recently to obtain an R8-million export order from North America. And, according to Pollock, indications are that other, similar orders could be in the pipeline. "The question is how long the South African operation will remain competitive if inflation continues at present levels," said Pollock. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK 1 Aug 85 p 23]

MINING REFRIGERATION 'FIRST'--Stal-Astra, Alfa-Laval and EMSM have claimed a "world first" in a new technological breakthrough in mining refrigeration. Using closed-type, force-fed plate heat exchangers (PHE) with a screw compressor, water can be cooled to 0.5°C continuously despite the extreme and adverse operating conditions often experienced on mines. The machine is capable of operating at maximum capacity continuously (unlike conventional machines), yet is said to consist of standard, off-the-shelf components needing minimum servicing and providing easy access to heat transfer surfaces. Another advantage over the conventional centrifugal compressor is that when it has to operate under conditions which deviate drastically from those specified, it has considerable power utilization to cope with surging. It nevertheless uses roughly 15 percent less power than a centrifugal compressor, or the equivalent of half the capital cost of the refrigeration machine over its lifetime. The machine is believed to be the first to be developed specifically for mine refrigeration. A 4.2 MW (R) machine is in operation at Buffelsfontein Gold Mine, cooling water close to 0°C. Six more machines are to be installed this year for Gencor at St Helena, Kinross and Wildebeestfontein. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK 1 Aug 85 p 32]

HEATRANS CONTRACTS--Since starting up a year ago, Wadeville-based Heatrans has won a number of substantial contracts. These include the design and manufacture of six after-coolers for Sulzer Bros' range of RIK compressors, and the design and manufacture of 65 motor coolers for BBC Motors. The company specialises in the design and fabrication of shell and tube, air-cooled, Vicarb plate-type and Vicarb graphite heat exchangers. All thermal, mechanical, and estimating calculations are performed in-house on computer, using proprietary programs which enable it to respond quickly to enquiries and to prepare tenders or drawings speedily. All exchangers are manufactured in the company workshops at Wadeville. Fabrication of up to 20,000 kg are undertaken, while components for plate-type exchangers and graphite exchanges are imported from France or supplied from stocks. Heatrans' main customers are in the mining, power-generating, chemical and petro-chemical industry. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 1 Aug 85 p 32]

FUCHS EXPORTS--Fuchs is investigating new export opportunities from South Africa which could come to fruition next year, says the company's exports manager, Brian Cox. Items currently being exported are moulded case circuit breakers and earth leakage units, both of which have been in use in South Africa far longer than in other parts of the world. The main markets are neighbouring countries in southern Africa, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK 1 Aug 85 p 23]

ZAMBIAN CONTRACTS WON--The engineering services operation of South African General Electric has secured two contracts in Zambia worth more than R8-million. The first contract is for extensions to the pit trolley assist line at a major copper mine in Chingola. The project involves supplying and installing approximately four kilometres of electrified overhead busbar line and two 4.5 MW substations. At the same mine, the engineering services operation has been awarded a second contract for the complete modification of fifteen 120 ton off-highway trucks which will operate on the new line. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK 1 Aug 85 p 2]

MERCEDES COMPLEX--The McCarthy Group has invested R17-million on a sprawling new Mercedes-Benz commercial vehicle complex on the outskirts of Pretoria. The new complex at Zandfontein on the western fringe of Pretoria will provide sales, service and parts facilities for the group's MB truck and bus customers in Pretoria and surrounding areas. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 1 Aug 85 p 2]

BOSCH/PEA DEAL--Multi-disciplinary consulting engineers and project managers Bosch & Associates have formed an association with energy and chemical process technology specialist Project Engineering Africa. The latter company has handled numerous projects in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and elsewhere. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 1 Aug 85 p 2]

METAL COMPONENTS MARKET--A recently established powder metallurgy company, Powdermet, aims to capture 30 percent of the local structural metal components market. Only one other company, the sintered metal division of Dorbyl, manufactures locally and at least 50 percent to 60 percent of all components, worth R15-million, is imported annually. Powder metallurgy is a process in

which metal powder is pressed and subjected to a heat process to produce metal components of a close tolerance. Applications are in the motor and gas industry, office equipment, domestic appliances and porous products. Ian Human, a director of Powdermet, said his company should be in full production by early 1986. "There is enormous potential in this field and we are confident of being price-competitive," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK 1 Aug 85 p 2]

MAJOR SECTORS' EMPLOYMENT--The number of people employed in six major areas declined slightly between April 1984 and April 1985, say Central Statistical Services. The areas are mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, transport and communications. The number of whites employed fell by 8,162 to 627,906, and blacks by 22,657 to 1,811-million. Whites earned a monthly average of R1,791, coloureds R512, Asians R693, and blacks R397. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Aug 85 p 5]

AIRPORT EXTENSIONS--Proposed multi-million rand extensions at Jan Smuts International Airport, including a new domestic passenger terminal, have been shown to be economically justified, according to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). In a statement in Pretoria yesterday, the CSIR said an investigation it had conducted showed directly quantifiable benefits of the project "significantly" outweighed the costs. In addition, the extensions were expected to generate certain non-quantifiable benefits such as employment opportunities. The major benefits expected from the investment in the project were savings in travel time and passenger holding time, and traffic accident costs.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 85 p 24]

INSOLVENCY INCREASES--The high rate of liquidations and insolvencies which reflect the depressed state of the economy will continue into the recovery period, according to economists. Figures released in Pretoria yesterday by Central Statistical Services (CSS) show clearly that the rate is accelerating. In the three months to the end of May liquidations increased by 16.2 percent to 805 compared with the same period in 1984. Insolvencies rocketed in the same period by 108.6 percent to 753. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Aug 85 p 6]

TAX BLITZ--The Inland Revenue Department's blitz on reluctant taxpayers will be launched next week. According to chief director in the Commissioner's office, Schalk Albertyn, a third of individual taxpayers--about 400,000 of them--have not yet submitted returns for the 1984/85 tax year. Albertyn says demands will go out this week. Maximum penalty for GST evasions is double the amount of the unpaid tax. Individual taxpayers face a maximum penalty of 200 percent of the tax owing. "The penalties are severe but they will be spiced with a little compassion," says Albertyn. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Aug 85 p 5]

USE OF SOYA--Legislation stands in the way of vegetable protein being used as an alternative to red meat. Soya in its various forms can act as a red-meat extender or replacer, says Rodney Baxter of SA Oil Mills. Wrong processing methods involving soya are at the base of legislative problems which prevent wider soya use, he says. Food producers misleading the public about the quality of an end product serve to harden the attitudes of legislative authorities. Baxter told the SA Association for Food Science and Technology (Saafost) congress at the CSIR in Pretoria this week the authorities tended to be a law unto themselves. "They dictate rather than negotiate on legal issues." Technical progress is considered by some observers to have far outstripped the largely inadequate legislative authority promulgated in 1929 for the meat industry. Nevertheless, soya is used extensively in South Africa. Against a background of a declining consumption of red meat, the fastest growing sector of this industry is processed meat. As the main ingredient, soya plays a major role in making these products affordable. Nearly 85 percent of the 12,000 tons of soya products produced or imported are used by the meat industry. It is possible to use soya in canned and processed meat without changing the quality of the end product. Studies show that soya protein products meet the amino acid requirements of adults without supplementation when given as the only source of protein. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Aug 85 p 4]

BUSINESSMEN HELP TEMBISA--A group of East Rand industrialists has teamed up to help the local black community upgrade "grey areas" in the townships. The East Rand Industrialists Network (Erin) is making its presence felt in Tembisa, where it has spent R325,000 on educational and development projects. The 22 companies range from pharmaceutical multinationals to engineering and chemical manufacturers in the Isando and Spartan industrial areas. They include SA, British and U.S. concerns. Erin committee member Louis Odendaal says the group's plan to help upgrade the community covers training and advancement, community development and communication. To date, Erin's biggest contribution has been the R97,000 spent on equipping and furnishing a new clinic in Tembisa. On the education front, the network has developed a plan to upgrade educational qualifications and teaching techniques of local teachers after this will [be] identified by local principals as a major need. Erin's next target is the township's small businessmen. Although details of this project have not been finalized, R72,000 has already been set aside. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Aug 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/1062

UGANDA

DISLIKE OF SHEIKH MATOVU EXPRESSED

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 13 Aug 85 pp 2, 5

[Letters to the editor: "Matouv Help Us and Retire"]

[Text] Dear Editor,

Allow me to use your popular newspaper to advise Sheikh Matovu former Mufti of Uganda.

Sheikh Abdarazak Matovu, you should understand that it is a long time now that Islam has been suffering at the hands of people like you.

Since the formation of UMSC of which you were the first leader more than 13 years ago, Islam had not achieved what was expected of it but only that the UMSC has enriched people like you other than benefitting the Muslims. You have been one of those who contributed to the down fall of the Islamic dignity in Uganda by your hypocritic methods.

You have been in the forefront of leadership struggle for the passed 13 years or so which is a long period for a leader to retire and peacefully rest. You are now an old man who have acquired all the wealth at the hands of the Muslims.

As your leadership falls for the fourth time now help us to retire the Muslim leadership honourably, as Obote is going to do.

By starting to use the press again now, you are trying to incite your supporters to fight the Muslims which may results in Muslims which may result in Muslims to revenge against you and your clique which situation has been avoided since the government change. The Muslims now are heading with the Chief Kadhi's appeal of no revenge against such people like you who have made Muslims suffer during the Obote regime. Muslims are in prisons and others were killed because of you people.

Since you have already confused the World Muslim League on many matters, leave Muslims of Uganda alone and you go to them to collect your money and that of your colleagues and distribute it among yourselves at your house. We know it is this money you are now fighting for. Nobody will stop it be rest assured, Inform them that you are still the right leaders of UMSC they will give you whatever you ask them.

There is freedom of worship today which through your Obote you had taken away from the Muslims. Establish a fortress where you can execute your false leadership and that of our colleagues.

The money that will develop Islam in Uganda and UMSC will come from the Muslims of Uganda, the foreign aid was left to you.

We are tired of you, do not confuse the Muslims in the press. Use the money you bribe the newspapers to publish your articles to help your sect.

There is nobody you can appeal not to deal with Sheikh Mulumba's leadership but instead Sheikh Mulumba would appeal against you.

Help us Allah will reward you.

Abdullah Sewagudde,
NAKAWA:

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

DISPLEASURE WITH UMSC DISCUSSED

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 7 Aug 85 p 2

[Letter to Editor: "Change Dist. Kadhi"]

[Text] Dear Editor,

Allow me to air my views on the administration of UMSC.

Since 1973 when Uganda Muslim Supreme Council was established it has been operating on very lame ground, in that the office bearers have been appointed on friendly basis or have always been appointing themselves on committees and from there to responsible offices.

Such appointments have been characterised to eating as is described these days thus, the UMSC failed to advance further resulting to scuffles now and then.

Most of the people who are always appointed in such hing offices are businessmen who come as helpless other than being as civil servants and never settled in offices. Their intentions are to fish out the wealth from the UMSC especially in the houses and industries departments to boom their businesses.

You may find out that other than those two offices among them no one could accept to take the offices such as of education or land.

Secondly, the District office of Kampala UMSC is no longer there because up to now after the coup when its former occupant Sheikh Masembe had fled it, it has never been opened. The would be District Kadhi Sheikh Abdu Kadir Mbogo is full time with the Chief Kadhi as if he is the body guard or personal secretary. He has at all times frustrated the entire district committee.

If indeed he wants to be with the chief kadhi all time and is also accepted that way then a new district Kadhi of Kampala should be appointed as to keep the office operating.

Kampala district should be the vest example to others in development.

Similar action should be taken against other local muslim leaders in the country if Islam is to develop.

And all office bearers for the first time should be appointed on merit other than those who occupy the Council for the sake of eating. We are fed up with such people.

Yours,

Muhamood Kasule, Kampala.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

INFLUX OF RETURNEES TO WEST NILE REGION

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 13 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] Following the July revolution, a huge influx of returnees are expected in Arua district which has alarmed Arua district relief and resettlement Committee.

At their extra-ordinary meeting held in Acua, the committee called for urgent mobilization of all available resources from aiding international agencies and the local community to resettle the returnees.

There is already food and accomodation pressure on Arua Municipality and the committee urged UNHCR head office to step up relief aid including advising diversion of supplies to Zaire and Sudan to contain the near crisis situation posed by returnees in West Nile.

The wind of change which has ended all hostility in West Nile region has affected relief and resettlement programme as aid agencies may not cope with the unregulated influx. They are constrained by their budget and inadequate supplies given the crucial time factor.

According to UNHCR figures, 141,000 Ugandan refugees are expected to return home very soon; 19,000 of them from Zaire, 91,000 on West Bank and 31,000 on east bank of the Nile in the Republic of Sudan.

A trial of about 17,000 spontaneous returnees had entered Moyo by last Friday while a huge influx of over 20,000 had entered Koboko by the same Friday.

Only Only 12.5 metric tonnes of maize grain is available in the food Relief Department stores in Arua and returnees have been advised to take advantage of the current rains to plant quick growing food crops while the settled community is advised to appreciate the problem and assist the returnees.

The Lutheran world Federation (LWF), the programme implementing agency reported that it will take a few more weeks before their construction materials and relief supplies are procured to handle the almost emergency influx, especially in former north Nile district. The meeting was chaired by Assistant D. C. Richard Okot Otim.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO FREEZE FORMER MINISTERS' ACCOUNTS

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 13 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The new military government has been called upon to freeze all bank accounts of former Ministers and Senior Officials of the deposed Obote regime because like Obote they must have played havoc with public money.

There has also been a call for the reduction of the number of Ministers, the separation of political party and government activities, the banning of NASA and NUSU and the separation of politics from voluntary organisations and religion.

"Party and government business have been one: money, cars, offices and materials for government official work have been used for party business. Uganda House offices were for the UPC, but party officials, stationery and furniture have all been paid from the Treasury."

"We request the Military Council to make inquiry into this and make future rules, separating party administration from government administration. The UPC during the 1980 elections used government vehicles, money and staff for campaigning!" the accusations went on.

The new government has also been advised to reduce the number of Ministers. Obote's government had 50 Ministers, Deputy and Assistant Ministers. Uganda which is a small and poor country used to spend the tax payers' money on such a big and expensive team.

Yet most of these Ministers have done very little for the people for they misappropriated government money on private affairs.

All these accusations have been made by a veteran politician and Adult Educationist Mzee Enock Mulira during a press conference in Kampala.

He charged the Military Council with three objectives of revising the constitution, making the army a national institution and the appointment on merit in all civil service, government corporations and academic establishments.

He further called for the freedom of voluntary organisations and religious institutions from politics.

Mr. Mulira advocated for the freedom of schools, colleges and Universities from politics and thus the banning of the National Security Agency (NASA) and National Union of Students of Uganda (NUSU).

He again reiterated his call for a coalition government comprising of all political parties, exiles and former bandits to rule Uganda for five years.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

SEMOGERERE ASKS GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT GUERRILLAS IN ARMY

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 7 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Uganda's oldest surviving political party the Democratic Party has made more demands to the ruling Military Council calling for the setting up of a National Peace Council to be charged with the responsibility of demobilisation of all fighting forces in the country and the integration of willing and qualified personnel of the guerrilla into the National Army.

The council should also be charged with the duty of discussing the composition and rule of the military council in the interim period before the returning of the country to democratic rule.

The National Council the Dp suggested, should be composed of UNLA, the fighting groups and the political parties.

It called for a National Conference to be organised for Peace talks geared to the reconciliation of the diverse groups and forces in the country and the National Peace Council be summoned immediately for such talks.

In a statement issued and signed by the DP president Dr. Paul Kawanga Semogerere who was appointed Minister of Internal Affairs in the new Military government on Monday also called upon the Military Council to declare an immediate ceasefire with the guerrilla forces in the country.

He called on the Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) to halt attacks on the fighting forces of the dissenting groups.

The fighting forces of the dissenting groups have also been urged to observe the ceasefire by putting an end to any act of hostility against the UNLA or any other force or group opposed to them.

The party also suggested a Peace Programme through which the Military Council should be widened by incorporating it in representatives of the fighting forces of dissenting groups and the political parties in the country.

The fighting forces referred to are, the National Resistance Movement (NRM), Federal Democratic Movement (FEDEM) and the National Rescue Front.

Turning to the National Peace Council Semogere said, the council should also formulate a policy along which a truly national army, not based on tribe or faction.

In addition, the representatives of the council should discuss means and ways of ending bloodshed in Uganda and working towards peace and unity.

Such representatives, he added should not base themselves on military might.

The Democratic Party further suggested that the venue for any unity conference be in Uganda, and under the chairmanship of a person acceptable to all the parties involved.

The Party also called for the immediate release of all persons detained by the Obote government for political reasons in order to facilitate the talks.

"Ugandans have suffered violence, death and deprivation of human rights for too long. "We now have an opportune moment to put an end to all suffering for ever. We either use the opportunity to guarantee the peace and prosperity of our nation or relapse back into bloodshed and suffering" the statement said.

It further noted that the assumption of power by Obote and his clique under a rigged election Uganda has been torn by divisions and dissension.

Meanwhile, in another press statement, the DP National Publicity Secretary Dr. Ojok Mulozi revealed that the party negotiating team has advanced a number of conditions to the military council.

They included among others, Observing the rule of law, ending fighting in the country and an immediate programme to rehabilitate the war ravaged country.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

TITO OKELLO SUMMONS KYESIMIRA OVER JINJA INCIDENT

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 13 Aug 85 pp 1, 3, 4, 6

[Text] Professor Yoweri Kyesimira who has just been released from Luzira prison, and who was the centre of commotion in Jinja on his return in which at least six people were killed and several others injured has been summoned by the head of state and chairman of the Military council, in Kampala.

Together with Kyesimira, were several Security and administrative officers in Jinja. They left Jinja for Kampala under heavy police escort.

No reason was given but well informed sources said that he was summoned to give explanation that led to the chaos in Jinja town. He was summoned even before reaching his hometown of Iganga.

Professor Yoweri Kyesimira narrowly escaped death when the army shot at the crowd which had converged in Jinja town over the week-end to welcome him from Piteen.

The army also thoroughly looted the Jinja Central Market and several shops a prominent citizen was killed, hundreds of others were injured and 20 others were later alleged dead in the amphibious shooting and looting by the army which lasted for exactly 13 hours.

On Professor Kyesimira's arrival in Jinja at exactly 6.00 p.m. on Saturday he was met by a jubilant crowd which forcefully led him outside the market place where over 15,000 people were assembled. He was embraced among others by DP officials, churchmen and army officers.

He was then led into Blue Room Hotel where a Reverend held a brief prayer and three songs of praise to God were sang. Kyesimira then came out and briefly greeted the people who responded by chanting DP slogans and songs.

At exactly 6.25 p.m. a lorry full of soldiers led by an army Landrover emerged on the scene.

The soldiers immediately opened fire, commanded by a man who was later described as the Commanding Officer of Jinja Army Barracks.

Several people were seen collapsing as the soldiers tortured and pounded any person they got hold of. Shootings, cries of pain and for mercy covered the whole of Jinja town.

As the soldiers did their job they continued shouting in Swahili, English and Luo.

One soldier shouted as he knocked an old woman on the head with a gun butt. "This is a military government and not a DP government."

Another questioned as he got hold of a man's watch. "Is DP the one which overthrew UPC and Obote, and is Semugenere the President of Uganda?"

Yet another wild one shouted as he hauled a retired Education Officer on the ground by the neck. "Why are you excessively happy for the release of Kyesimira yet you were not happy when the Obote government was overthrown?"

During those 30 minutes of excessive shooting torture and looting Professor Syesimira and about 50 others who included Lt. Colonel Bazalaki were still in the hotel "taking Cover". Professor Kyesimira who was the only one still putting on DP colours in the room "took cover" on a bench and when one man shouted at him to remove the DP cap, he only retorted: "Leave me alone".

The rest of the people "took cover" on the floor as some attempted to cover themselves with the tables, bottles and anything available hoping that the bullets would not pass through those objects. Men and women lay in broken plates, meat and flowing soda, as one courageous man continued sipping soda after soad under an overturned table.

People appealed to the frightened Colonel to go out, and stop his men, but suddenly three soldiers broke into the room shouting and menacingly ready to shoot.

A fat one grabbed several things from the counter which included a radio cassette.

And another dark-blue soldier led the lady in command of the place at gun-point in a back room from where he returned with several bundles of money.

The third one saw a military uniform and was ready to shoot but the man got up and said "I am Colonel Bazalaki. The private then led out the Colonel at gun-point and by the neck.

The soldier returned with three others demanding money which was eagerly given to them by even Professor Kyesimira. They again resorted on jumping on peoples heades and knocking them with gun-butts.

They ordered them to make a queue outside the building as a new group of soldiers emerged on the scene and ordered them to lie on the ground. They continued the torture as they looted the remaining money, watches and shoes. They also demanded from anyone the keys of the abandoned vehicles.

People later dispersed in all directions in the darkness and in panic. Professor Kyesimira escaped without injuries and was helped to his Jinja home by a friendly soldier and the Regional Police Commander.

The shooting continued throughout the night as the soldiers further broke into Jinja Central Market carrying off nearly everything including sacks of Posho, Sewing machines, bales of old and new clothes and money.

Several shops were also broken into and one prominent businessman, Charles Muwayi was shot dead in his shop premises on Lubas Road at 5.30 a.m. By morning some of the abandoned vehicles had also disappeared.

Several lorries and landrovers were seen loading goods throughout the night. Men in military uniforms were also seen pushing wooden wheel-barrows full of goods in the night.

In the early morning, groups of women and children were also seen carrying goods escorted by uniformed men. The shooting and looting stopped at about 7.30 am on Sunday.

There were also reports from Iganga to the effect that uniformed men also tortured some of the tens of thousands of people who were anxiously waiting for the return of Professor Kyesimira.

The Commanding of Jinja was until recently commanding Kimreka Army Barracks near Kampala.

Meanwhile, residents of Jinja told "Focus" that insecurity in the town and its suburbs mainly caused by armed uniformed men has reached an alarming rate. More than a third of the residential houses in Jinja were occupied by soldiers.

On his "heroic" return to Jinja the Professor was forced to stop at several points by the crowds, and on many occasions people stubbornly sat in the middle of the road as to stop his convoy. His long motorcade entered Jinja led by several bicycles carrying flowers and small branches.

The Kyesimira story began at City Square on Saturday where he was the first of the three prominent former political detainees to shake hands with the Head of State General Tito Oke 119 and other leaders of the country.

He later addressed a jubilant crowd at City Square from where tens of thousands of people mobbed him to the DP headquarters where he again greeted them and dance to a Kisoga traditional music on top of the roof.

Professor Kyesimira who by yesterday had not reached his home district of Iganga told "FOCUS" on Sunday in Jinja as he left for Kampala under Police escort that he had been summoned by the Head of State.

Several Security and Administrative officers from Jinja were also reported to have been summoned to Kampala on Sunday as a result of the Jinja incident.

Professor Yoweri Kyesimira is the former Opposition (DP) member of Parliament for Iganga Central. He was charged with treason by the Obote regime and has been kept in Prison for more than three years inspite of winning the case several times.

1,203 detainees were released by the Head of State last Saturday who included former Amin's soldiers detained since 1979. Among them were Colonel Ozo, Colonel Ombia, Lt. Col. Marijan Major Nyangabyaki Akiiki etc. There were four journalists among those released namely J. J. Lule and L. Owino of Ministry of Information, Anthony Sekweyama the DP deputy publicity Secretary, Jesse Namakajjo and Pascal and an MP for Luwero Mr. Katalikawe.

The Head of State General Tito Okello appealed to the political detainees not to keep in their heart revenge or bitterness. He asked them to forgive and join in a free and just society.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

VIOLENCE CONTINUES; AREAS CONTROLLED OUTLINED

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 7 Aug 85 pp 2, 4, 6

[Text] Violence and the accompanied looting which broke up during the transition period between the cancerous regime of A. M. Obote and the now ruling Military Council headed by Gen. Tito Okello, is reported to have continued in upcountry towns which were not affected before the announcement of the ruling Military Council.

Latest reports say Mbale town in Eastern Uganda was last week hit by such violence with shops and residences belonging to some influential people in the former government being thoroughly looted. The same violence was reported to have taken place in Tororo and Soroti.

A number of UPC diehards in these areas have also fallen victims of instance justice by the mob in the towns and villages.

The violence and the looting started in Kampala immediately soldiers commanded by Brig. Bazilio Olara Okello took over Kampala on Saturday 27th July, 1985. The Kampala looting was commandeered by the soldiers themselves and scuffles soon developed between soldiers and the civilian looters over the loot which scuffles resulted in the few deaths that happened in Kampala.

Worse violence and destruction of property took place in Western Uganda--Kaabale, Mbarara, Rukungiri and Bushenyi Districts--where it took form of revenue both on political line and in revenge of the property destroyed and looted from people of Rwandese origin when they were expelled from their homes now almost two years ago.

Shops, residential premises and property belonging to former Ministers in the UPC government were thoroughly looted and set ablaze. Cattle which could not be eaten were killed and left to rot.

In Bushenyi, the "Uganda House" was set on fire, The Obote Village was destroyed with owners of the land on which it was constructed which was taken by force, claiming back their land. And it is understood that the former minister of State in the Office of the Prime Minister Maj. Rurangaranga is being eagerly awaited for instant justice after destroying his home.

The coup found supporters of the Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC) and the then Opposition Democratic Party (DP) poised for a possible violent conflict in Kabale South Western Uganda where the President General of (DP) Dr Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere had arrived on the eve of the coup to celebrate his party's 30th anniversary.

On learning about DP's intentions to hold a political rally in the town, the then area UPC Member of Parliament Mr Twino Katama organised a UPC political rally at Kabale Stadium, thus throwing Ssemogerere to the Market grounds.

On the Saturday of the coup, UPC activists and Kabale Municipal workers filled the whole stadium and Kabale Main Street from the Highland Hotel up to Skyline with UPC flags and the national colours.

The DP members were the first to hear about the news of the military take over and thus increased their jubulations, while UPC was also blindly going ahead. Twino Katama himself was moving up and down chanting "UPC" with an open hand.

"FOCUS" also learnt that the news of the coup found the then Minister of State for Education Mr P. Mateke busy organising a NUSU Seminar at Kisoro. As soon as he heard about the coup, the panic-stricken minister forgot his car and immediately walked the six miles into neighbouring Rwanda while in a dream world.

In Busoga about 100 people were reported to have been killed in the violence in the districts of Jinja, Iganga and Kamuli after the fall of Obote. For the whole of last week fighting between DP and UPC supporters was still going on especially at village level. Most of the dead were UPC supporters alleged to have badly mistreated their political opponents. One policeman was also killed when trying to bring order.

In Kamuli East, a UPC chairman who allegedly led to the arrest of DP District Chairman Kirya Kalikwani who died in Luzira Prison, was cut to pieces with a saw.

The situation has remained uncertain and delicate with the three main fighting groups, the National Resistance Army (NRA) the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement (UFDM) and the Ugandan Army (UNLA) failing to reach an agreement to date.

These armed combatants have partitioned the country with each one taking up a portion of the nation for their control.

As Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) consolidates itself in Western Uganda and in Luwero, the Federal Democratic Movement (UFDM) has taken root in the areas surrounding Kampala-Mpigi, Mityana and Mukono Districts while the National Army is controlling Kampala, the whole of Eastern and Northern Uganda. The NRA and UFDM also claim to have armed men within the city centre.

However, there seem to be a common, but unsigned agreement of a ceasefire as no exchange of fire has happened at least since Saturday of 27th July, 1985 despite each group being aware of the presence of the others.

In Kasese, Fort Portal, Bundibugyo, all in Western Uganda the NRA are in full control. Peace and harmony prevails there. Looting, firing or demand for money or chai by armed men is unknown there.

At Kasangati in Mpigi District, 10 mls West of Kampala and at Nakasajja 17 miles on the same route, armed men belonging to the UFDM held a demonstration in those trading centres over the weekend and public rallies in which they condemned killing and looting of people's property. They also called for negotiations with the Military Council demanding participation in the present government. Similar rallies by the same group were also held in Mpigi town 20 miles South of Kampala, Mityana 40 miles North West of Kampala, and at Kakerenge, 25 miles East of Kampala. The number of armed men of the group has continued to grow in number and almost in every forest in these districts there is a camp of these armed men.

In Lira and Apach Districts in Northern Uganda, troops loyal to the ousted dictator, Milton Obote and the former Special Police Force--which was exclusively for Obote's loyal ethnic group of Langis from Lira and Apac and the Iteso's from Peter Otai Teso tribe were fleeing and regrouping in Lira to fight the new government.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

POLICE STORM NASA HIDE OUT IN KAMPALA

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 7 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Security Forces yesterday stormed a former National Security Agency (NASA) strong base recovering a number of commodities which included several guns and ammunitions.

The former notorious NASA prison which is the former Makerere Nursing Home of Dr. Kissekka in Kampala, was yesterday morning surrounded by security forces who included several policemen and a few UNLA soldiers.

The security forces took cover around the building which is situated between Old Kampala and Makerere Kivvulu continuously shouted "come out" and "Surrender", but only some women who were said to have been mistresses of the NASA agents came out.

The security forces then stored the building, recovering several guns, television sets and other home appliances and among other things sacks of clothes alleged to have been looted.

As tension in the area decreased the near by civilians also rushed in and helped themselves with looting, the remain property especially the mattresses, Police tried to stop the looters but all in vain, and as the NASA Agents' mistresses looked at every looter with scrutiny.

The operation was headed by a Senior Superintendent of Police who told 'FOCUS' that the operation was staged to flush out armed NASA agents who were still in hiding in the place and who had recently proved a serious menace to the people in the area especially at night.

Residents of the area told "FOCUS" that in spite of the military coup a few NASA agents who had not fled the building were still terrorising the area.

Makerere Nursing Home which used to be a clinic was last year turned a NASA torture chamber. It was here that most of the NASA victims were tortured and ransomed before being transferred to other notorious private prisons like Katikamu.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

OBOTE'S PERSONAL PROBLEMS OUTLINED

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 13 Aug 85 pp 1,6

[Text] The recently deposed authoritarian Ugandan ruler Dr. Apollo Milton Obote might yet find himself in another crisis as his wife Miria Obote is in the process of divorcing him, according to reports reaching "FOCUS" from Nairobi.

Miria Obote who nearly a month ago went to Nairobi at the head of a Uganda Women delegation to the United Nations Women Decade conference is said to have gone with double intentions.

Sources close to the Uganda Embassy in Kenya have revealed that on reaching Kenya, Miria Obote with the help of the Uganda Embassy, acquired a personal house.

But with the overthrow of dictator Milton Obote more than two weeks ago officials at the Embassy retraced their step and instead decided to retain the house. It is further reported that the former first lady has no intention of joining her husband in Zambia.

"Focus" learnt that the marriage life between the two has been a turbulent one for several months. As the husband's management of state affairs deteriorated so did their marriage.

The climax is reported to have come when the indignant Miria began questioning her husband's responsibility for insecurity in the country. She openly attacked Obote specifically on the murder and torture of tens of thousands of people especially the Baganda tribe to which Miria Obote belongs.

Sources further add that Miria suggested to her husband to resign but the stubborn Milton Obote only paid a deaf ear.

In addition, one of Obote's sons who grew up under the influence of his maternal grandparents in Kawempe near Kampala is reported to have earlier disowned his father.

The rebellious son is bottled with hatred for his father, especially for Obote's massacre of the Baganda tribesmen to which his mother hails from.

Let it be noted that during Obote's first exile in 1971 a rift also developed between husband and wife which eventually led to their temporary separation. Miria consequently lived in Britain and Obote permanently in Tanzania, until the late 1970's just before the fall of Amin.

In response, Obote married a Langi lady, but whom he shortly separated with after summarily beating her to death point after accusing her of collaboration with Idi Amin.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

RWAKASISI, FOUR OTHERS DETAINED AT LUZIRA PRISON

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 13 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Notorious State Minister responsible for the now dissolved secret intelligence, NASA in the former Obote's regime Mr. Chris Rwakasisi is being detained at Luzira Prison pending charges against him, well informed prison sources said.

Together with him enjoying the conditions of Luzira Prison, are four other Ministers in the former cancerous Obote regime among whom is Max Choudry former Lands and Mineral and Water resources Minister and Dr. James Rwanyarare former Culture and Community Development Minister.

Rwakasisi used to own a personal prison in Mbarara at Kamukuzi where his NASA agents used to torture their victim and extract large ransoms of money for those victims whose families wanted to rescue them.

According to Prison sources, about 100 fighting men belonging to UFM and NRA captured during fighting or had surrendered, were not released until negotiations between fighting forces and the ruling military council have successfully ended.

One well informed source also said that those still held might be used as bargaining factor as the NRA is also holding some UNLA soldiers.

And according to Internal Affairs Minister and DP leader Paul Kawanga Semogerere, about 100 people belonging to the former NASA were also being held at Luzira pending charges against them.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

SPLA OFFERED A BASE BY OBOTE

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 13 Aug 85 pp 1, 3, 4, 6

[Text] Deposed Milton Obote and his colleague Minister of State for Defence, Peter Otai, held talks in Addis Ababa last November with leaders of SPLA movement of Sudan and agreed to give SPLA a base in Gulu from where to launch attacks on the Sudanese government, chief of Defense Forces Lt. Gen Bazilio Olara Okello told a Public rally at Pece Stadium in Gulu over the week-end.

Lt. Gen. Okello who led the coup said that when he objected to the plan then Obote started hating him (Bazilio) and the Acholi in general. He wondered how Obote agreed to give SPLA a base when Amin and the Anyanya's were the ones who overthrew the UPC government.

The Lt. Gen. criticised the Bushenyi Heroes jublations and said instead of marking the return of Obote, Ugandans should have marked the Lukung massacre where thousands of people were murdered by Amin's men. But, he added, because of Obote's hatred of Acholis, Lukung was not given prominence.

He revealed that because Obote rejected the demand to remove smith Opon Acak, Ogole, Peter Otai, Chris Rwakasisi and Luwuliza Kirunda, who had stirred unrest in the Army there was need to remove Obote and his clique.

He said that neither the Chairman of the Military Commission nor himself wanted to become President but a gap had to be filled when Obote fled the country unceremoniously.

Lt. General Okello also revealed that Obote's child who was left in State House when his father was fleeing, has been sent to his father "The quarrel was not with Obote's child but with him and his clique" he said.

He said government is working tirelessly to ensure that all citizens who were in the bush return home adding that the government is determined to end the killings in the country.

Meanwhile the Military Council has announced a six point programme of priority to be implemented by the government in restoring peace, unity and reconciliation and development.

In a major policy statement since the Army took over power in the country two weeks ago, the Chairman of the military council Gen. Tito Okello stated last Saturday that it is the policy of the military council under his leadership to establish a new era of peace, justice, law and order as well as economic and social development in Uganda.

The first priority is to stop fighting and establish peace in the country.

The second priority is unity and reconciliation. "Our recent history, he said teaches us that no single group whether political, religious or political can succeed alone in bringing peace and tranquility to Uganda. Our only hope he added, is all groups joining hands together to work for peace and unity. He explained that it was for this reason that the military council decided to bring all groups in the formation of a new government of National unity.

Another priority of the military council is to ensure that there is no revenge and there is no victimisation against anybody.

He said members of the previous government are free. Those who like to go and join their countrymen outside have been allowed to do so. Those who wish to stay in the country are free to do so and will not be victimised in anyway.

The 4th priority is the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.

As a result of the conflict which has been going on within the country for the last several years, there are many refugees outside the country as well as displaced persons within the country. It is the policy of the military council to move as rapidly as possible to settle the refugees and displaced persons. The General told the people that his government will spare no effort in resettling people in the country. Similarly government will work hard to ensure that people who were displaced in the country during fighting especially those in the Luwero triangle are given all the assistance to resettle in their land and their homes.

The 5th priority will be to maintain law and order. Gen Okello said people of Uganda are tired of living in fear and insecurity. He emphasized that his government will fight wrong elements who kill innocent citizens, destroy property loot houses and business premises.

The 6th priority is the economic recovery.

In this connection Gen. Okello said that the military council will direct the cabinet to hold an urgent review of the state of the economy in order to propose methods to improve the economy and accelerate the pace of the economic recovery.

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UGANDA

AREAS CONTROLLED BY NRA MENTIONED

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 13 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] As peace talks are set to open in the Tanzanian town of Arusha, guerrillas belonging to the Na- [as published] the National Resistance Army (NRA) of former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni are reported to have expanded their area of influence and have of late penetrated into Bushenyi, Rukungiri and Mbarara Districts, taking a firm grip of nearly the whole of Western Uganda.

The NRA which had its origin in Luwero District had expanded to Bundibugyo, Kabarole and Kasese Districts in Western Uganda before the fall of President Obote.

The three districts as to date are as if they are a different Republic, a Focus Reporter who returned from Kasese over the week-end observed. People there move from sunrise and the curfew is not respected there.

"FOCUS" also learnt that, NRA men there, do not allow soldiers belonging to the UNLA to go there who they refer to as Obote's looters. Immediately one is sighted, he is disarmed and taken into custody.

It is said that over 500 UNLA soldiers had been taken prisoner by the NRA since the fall of Obote's regime. "We do not detain every soldier we only detain those we need", one NRA guerrilla in Kasese said

The man who is between 15 to 20 years old who declined to say his name but only referred to himself as Akiiki, said that they had been told by their commanders that "our mission is not yet over" and have been put on alert". "What we are waiting for is the result of the talks," the young man who looked trigger happy said. But he could not mention his immediate commanders or where they stay. Residents and traders of Kasese are happy with the guerrillas.

It was also said that a bus which was taking UNLA soldiers to Kabale last week was stopped at Mbarara by NRA men and soldiers disarmed and some of them taken as prisoners. Unconfirmed sources say that some NRA men have also penetrated into Kabale and are posing a threat to take grip on it.

At the popular trading centre of Kamwenge (Kabarole) on the Railway line to Kasese, NRA guerillas scrutinise whoever is in the train to find out as whether UNLA soldiers are on the train.

A group of uniformed UNLA soldiers who had boarded the train to Kasese on Saturday had to abandon their journey at Mityana after learning of strict scrutinising at Kamwenge and returned to Kampala.

However, the civilian population is not bothered. People are allowed to move freely to and from Kasese and to conduct business without any interference. Business flourish more between Zaire and Kasese than between Kampala and Kasese.

Meanwhile, first round of talks between the Chairman of the ruling Military Council and Head of State, General Tito Okello Lutwa and the Commander of the NRA, Yoweri Museveni opens today in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania in a bid to resolve the differences and bring an end to bloodshed in Uganda.

The talks which are very crucial, as Museveni will be negotiating when his men are in control of the Western Uganda, are to be followed by more talks in Kampala with another guerilla group, the FEDEM, and the political party leaders.

Museveni will be concentrating his talks on his organisation's participation in the transitional government to election, the re-shaping of the Ugandan Army as he has constantly demanded and the inclusion of his fighting men into the Army.

General Tito Okello is taking the talks as crucial for the future of Uganda and over the weekend called for special prayers so that they end constructively.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

EDITORIAL SUGGESTS NO CHANGE; UNLA SOLDIERS STILL BRUTAL

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 13 Aug 85 pp 2, 5

[Editorial comment entitled: "Museveni Should BE Flexible"]

[Text] The eyes of the world and Uganda in particular are now focused on Arusha, Tanzania where talks between the Uganda government and groups which have been fighting a bush war against the Obote regime are held today as the first round.

It is now clear that these talks hold the destiny of the country for it is now obvious that before the political process of forming a cabinet can go ahead an agreement on the military level has to be achieved. But there seems to be a ray of hope as the various righting groups are showing positive attitudes.

The fighting groups include Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), Brig. Moses Ali's National Rescue Front and Capt. George Nkwanga's Federal Democratic Movement.

The last two have softened in their demands which are now mainly urging the government to fuse members of their fighting groups into the national army and Police. Investigations made by "FOCUS" proved that men and officers of these two guerilla armies are tired of war and are eager for peace.

However, the present stumbling block is now the most powerful of the guerilla movements which is that of Yoweri Museveni. NRM has set a number of conditions for its participation in the new government two of which are difficult of abide-by.

One is that the present UNLA army should be disbanded and a fresh army recruited. Yet the present authorities may not be in a position to disband the core of the army that helped them to get rid of the dictatorial tribalistic rule of Milton Obote.

The second demand by NRM is also a difficult one, which calls for half of the members of the military council to come from NRA. This might prove difficult for it is unproportional in favour of the relatively small NRA although it has helped in fighting and thus weakening Obote until his final overthrow by UNLA.

"Focus" therefore earnestly calls upon former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni to soften in his demands for the sake of national unity and prosperity of our motherland. Like the national Rescue Front and the Federal Democratic Movement let Museveni also just demand his forces be absorbed into the national army. Let him also accept the few removing posts on the military council since the present arrangement is temporarily for there is scheduled a general election after one year.

And on the home front although there has been a change of government, the behaviours of the National Army, (UNLA) leaves a lot to be desired. Although Obote has left Uganda, we still have an Obote Police and army in mentality.

Like Obote's chiefs and District Commissioners who have been reinstated without making the obvious necessary changes, many soldiers in many parts of the country are still behaving in the old order. Looting, stealing, killing and torturing civilians, the Jinja incident being one of the example.

Just like their counterparts, the chiefs UNLA soldiers still have that brutal behaviours that characterised the Obote days. Road blocks are still a menace to the public as it was a few months back, for example asking for money by force continues.

The general public is already disgusted with the present behaviour of our security forces.

However it is also a challenge to the new administration to monetarily rehabilitate the UNLA men and officers. This can be partly done by government catering for the army in all their day to-day need if killing and robbing innocent citizens is to stop.

The government should also disarm any soldier who is not seriously on special duty, just to mention a few things that can be done in rehabilitating the rotten mentality of our security forces.

If the army improves in its behaviour, people will have no alternative but to support and work solidly behind the government.

In short, if the Arusha talks succeed and the UNLA marches with the wind of political change by changing its obnoxious mentality a new chapter of peace and prosperity will have been opened in Uganda's history.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

PROMINENT UNRF 'EXECUTIVES' INTRODUCED

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 13 Aug 85 pp 2, 5

[Text] The Vice chairman of the Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF) Major Ibrahim Amin ONZI Kas called on the new Uganda Military Leadership to guide against recruiting non-citizens into the national army a factor which he said caused security problems in both Obote and Amin eras.

At a two hour public rally in Arua, the former guerrilla leader urged people of West Nile to support General Tito Okello, educate their children for future leadership, exploit, the natural resources for wealth, respect law and order and avoid tribalism.

He added that they had returned home in the interest of peace and national unity and the UNRF fighters will be at the disposal and consideration of the government.

Another executive member of the front Lt. Col John Onaa said it was by God's arrangement that enemies of yesterday are friends today. He was apparently referring to the UNLA which destroyed Arua town and hunted Amin's soldiers.

They believed that leaders come and go but people and the land do not change and must not be subjected to destruction.

Outlining the circumstances which led to the formation of their front, Lt Col. Onaa said continuous killings and lawlessness everywhere in Uganda and arbitrary detention without trial led them to conceive rescue missions of harassing the governments responsible, until the national Army understood their cause and joined hands.

He accused Obote of refusing round table conference or any dialogue with opposition forces to decide the destiny of the country peacefully.

Other prominent UNRF executives introduced included Lt. Col. Nasur Izaga, Majors Isa Fataki, Rajab Juma, and Juma Aiga, Lt. Brahan and Major General Isaac Lumago.

It can be recalled that West Nile fell to UNRF on Wednesday 24, three days before the fall of Kampala. The UNRF together with the troops of Bazilio Okello then Brigadier marched to take over Kampala on 27th July 1985.

UGANDA

HIJJA MONEY STOLEN FROM UMSC

Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 7 Aug 85 pp 1, 4, 5, 6

[Text] Over Shs. 18,000,000/- cash which had been paid my Muslims to make this year's pilgrimage to Mecca is feared stolen, casting a dark cloud to whether the paid pilgrims will make it to Mecca this year.

The money was said to have been stolen from the safe at the headquarters of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC) Old Kampala during the looting at the change of government on Saturday 27th July, 1985, according to the Secretary of the Hijja during the past (UMSC) government of Sheikh Abdu Obed Kamulegeya, Mr. Zakaria Risasi.

But according to investigations by FOCUS, most of the intending pilgrims had paid the Hijja money in Bank Drafts, not in cash, raising suspicion as to how cash got away from the bank into the safe at Old Kampala.

Investigations further revealed that the UMSC has been operating more than two Bank accounts and a specific bank account for Hijja money at the Bank of Baroda. The money for Hijja, it was further revealed, had been paid to UMSC more than three weeks ago, and the paying had closed down. "Even if the money was paid in cash it was expected to be in the bank by that material time," one official from UMSC said.

Reports surrounding the new leaders of the UMSC say, registration for those who intend to make HIJJA started afresh early this week, but the number to go will be drastically regulated due to the foreign currency constraints the country is facing. Those who had paid, whose money was said to have been "looted" will have to compete again or miss the Hijja, but they had been promised to look into their case in due course, as the man who was responsible was not clear in his explanations.

Meanwhile Uganda's Chief Kassim Mulumba last week resumed duties at the Headquarters of Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC) at Old Kampala where he had been sent away by his former deputy Sheikh Obed Kamulegeya b- use of the gun about two years ago.

Sheikh Mulumba ascended to his old office on Monday at 10.00 a.m. two days after the overthrow of Obote's government by the UNIA patriotic soldiers who accused him of dividing the army and religions on a divide and rule system.

The headquarters of UMSC was deserted by its top leadership in fear of the revenge against the atrocities they had committed to the muslims.

Sheikh Mulumba unaccompanied to his office was joined three hours later by thousands of jubilant muslims reciting the words Allah Akhabaro (God is Great).

As he toured the offices of UMSC which he had not visited since June 1983, Sheikh Mulumba was shocked to see three huge packets of Bangi (Marijuana) in the office of the Secretary General Hajji Isa Lukwago.

Last Friday thousands of muslims converged to Old Kampala Mosque for special prayers to the nation and to thank God for returning peace to the muslims in particular once again.

The Mosque witnessed the largest congregation ever where people were packed up, down and in the courtyard. Before prayers, there was a procession from Lubaga Road Mosque to Old Kampala Mosque to mark the return of peace to Islam in Uganda.

After the prayers, the Chief Kadhi appealed to muslims to forgive those few who were misled by the opportunists and asked him to welcome them back.

He called on the Ugandan Muslim missionaries to come forward to join in the task of rehabilitating Islam and developing it in the country.

Sheikh Ali Senyonga also emphasised the importance of forgiveness and reconciliation especially to those muslims who wronged them because they did not believe in God's powers.

This army take over is the second one to return peace to muslims which has always been taken away from them by Obote governments.

In 1971 when Amin took over the government of Obote, muslims were suffering various atrocities including imprisonment for opposing Sheikh Kamulegeya's NAAM. And recently they have been suffering similar atrocities from the same man for the same reason of not supporting Sheikh Kamulegeya. This included murder as Kamulegeya's leaders labelled muslims who did not support them as being guerrillas.

By the time of the coup, the government Chief Kadhi Sheikh [as published]. However his Mufti, Sheikh Abdulrazak Matovu was said to be at his home safe and well although he fell a prey to looting during the transition period. Obeid Kamulegeya was out of the country and his secretary general who is reported to be in hiding had gone to Masaka for the political campaigns as he was intending to stand for a parliamentary seat on a UPC ticket.

Other leaders like his deputy, Anasi Kinyiri, Anasi Kaliisa, Abdu Juma Biramahire, are not known where they are hiding.

CSO: 3400/1626

UGANDA

BRIEFS

30 PRISONERS FOUND DEAD--Over 30 prisoners, formally detained at Luzira Prison were shot dead during the army coup that toppled Ugandan dictator Milton Obote. Bullet riddled bodies were found mid last week in a swamp near the prison. According to sources at the prison headquarters, the prisoners might have been shot dead when trying to escape during the period of the take over. Prison sources further said that some of the inmates at LUzira were set free last week but the exercise was halted in fear that some might join the guerrilla forces now on the increase in the country and is waiting for peace to be established so as to release them especially the guerrillas. [Text] [Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 7 Aug 85 p 1]

POLICE MISTREAT JOURNALISTS--Journalist have fallen a victim of mistreatment by Security Officers, especially Police officers who stole the show last Saturday during ceremony to release former political detainees at the City Square. For the first time, Journalists covering the function were referred to as security risk by the Police officers on duty who even chased them to sit among the public. Even taking a photograph became too difficult and at one time a police officer threatened to break into pieces a Television Camera of one of the journalists. And when Army body guards of the top government officers arrived, it added fuel to fire with soldiers obscuring journalists from seeing what was going on. Despite appeals by journalists to be given a chance, nothing was done and had it not been for the Nationalistic spirit journalists might have boycotted the occasion. [Text] [Kampala WEEKLY FOCUS in English 13 Aug 85 pp 1, 4]

CSO: 3400/1626

END